ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1911.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1910.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1910. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1910, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows :—*Berger, Stap.*—Berger, Stapelieen und Kleinien, &c. *Berger, Suk. Euph.*—Berger,

(19475—6a.) Wt. 118—9. 1125. 4/11. D & S.

Sukkulente Euphorbien. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. P.*—Bollettino del R. Orto Botanico di Palermo. *B. S. D. F.*—Bulletin de la Société Dendrologique de France. *B. T. O.*—Bullettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura. *Fedde, Repert.* — Fedde, Repertorium specierum novarum regni vegetabilis. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine, Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin-Dahlem. *N. G. B. I.*—Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *Orchis.*—Orchis. Beilage zur Gartenflora. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Sargent, T. & S.*—Sargent, Trees and Shrubs. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *T. H.*—La Tribune Horticole. *Veitch, N. H. P.*—J. Veitch & Sons, New Hardy Plants from Western China.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are :—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

***Abutilon pleniflora.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 428.) Malvaceae. G. The name proposed for the plant which is known in gardens as *A. Thompsonii* var. *flore pleno*. It is possible that it is of hybrid origin, and that *A. pictum* was one of its parents. The 3-lobed green leaves, glabrous on both sides, distinguish it from *A. Thompsonii*.

***Abutilon striatum** var. **kewense.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 428, 488.) G. In cultivation under the name of *A. Thompsonii*, and probably of hybrid origin. It differs from the other forms of *A. striatum* in having the middle lobe of the leaf less than twice as long as the undivided part, and sometimes only about equalling it, usually much less than twice as long as broad. (Kew.)

***Abutilon Thompsonii spurium.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 489.) G. This name has been given to the plant known for many years in gardens as *A. Thompsonii*. It is distinguished from the true *A. Thompsonii* (= *A. striatum*, Dicks. var. *Thompsonii*, Veitch) by having pubescent instead of glabrous leaves, and flowers with darker-coloured veins. See *G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 427.

***Acanthopanax Henryi.** (*B. M.* t. 8316.) Araliaceae. H. Shrub, 5 ft. high or more; branches armed with flattened conical often recurved thorns. Leaves 5- rarely 3-foliolate; petiole 1½–2 in. long; leaflets oblanceolate or broad-lanceolate-ovate, entire or more or less toothed, the central one longest, 1½–5 in. long, 1–1¾ in. broad. Umbels of flowers and fruits resembling those of the ivy. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons; Kew.)

Acer Ginnala albo-variegatum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 287, 289.) Sapindaceae. H. Leaves with large irregular pure white blotches. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin, Wendisch - Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Acer glabrum rhodocarpum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 287, 289.) H. Fruits shining red, remaining so till mature. In the typical form, *A. glabrum typicum*, the fruits are green. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin.)

Acer platanoides Jouinii. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 287, 289.) H. Leaves, even when young, pale green, with yellow blotches. (Simon-Louis, Plantières, Metz.)

Acer platanoides sanguineum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 287, 289.) H. The leaves invariably become blood-red in the autumn. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin.)

Acer Pseudoplatanus rubicundum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 288, 289.) H. A. form in which the leaves are constantly mottled with dark rose. (Walter, Grosskuchel, Prague.)

Acer rubrum magnificum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 1, 289, col. t., f. 1.) H. Autumn leaves bright red, at first on the margins only, the red colour gradually

spreading towards the principal veins where the leaves remain green for a long time. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin.)

***Aconitum volubile tenuisectum.** (*J. H. F.* 1910, 432.) Ranunculaceae. H. Stems not twining though very slender, more than 6 ft. high, with long loose racemes of very large blue flowers. Manchuria. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

***Actinidia Henryi.** (*Lemoine Cat.* 1910, n. 176, viii.) Ternstroemiaceae. H? Climbing. Leaves persistent, coriaceous, lanceolate, 4–6 in. long, finely toothed, bronze-red passing to a metallic-green, a rich reddish colour in autumn. Described in *K. B.* 1906, 1. Yunnan, China. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Adiantum scutum roseum. (*R. H. B.* 1910, 88.) Filices. S. A variety with rose-coloured fronds. (O. Bernstiel, Bornstedt, Potsdam, Germany.)

Agave carchariodonta. (*N. G. B. I.* 1907, 591; *Fedde, Repert.* viii. 399.) Amaryllidaceae. G. A new species allied to *A. Ghiesbrechtii*, but the leaves are flatter, broader in the middle, with a narrower cartilaginous border, larger lateral spines, which are more incurved and more irregular, and a much longer terminal spine. Country unknown. (Florence B. G.)

Agave Pavoliniana. (*B. T. O.* 1910, 112, f. 7.) G. Stemless. Leaves about 25, lanceolate-spathulate, 13–14 in. long, about 3¼ in. broad, very convex at the base beneath, channelled at the apex above, coriaceous on the margin, spiny; lateral spines slender, irregularly reflexed; terminal spine strong, 1–1¼ in. long. Scape simple, 7 ft. long including the spike-like inflorescence. Flowers green-yellow, on pedicels about 2½ lin. long. Perianth-tube funnel-shaped, 5–6 lin. long; segments ovate-acuminate, 7½ lin. long. Country unknown. (Florence B. G.)

***Alectorurus yedoensis.** (*B. M.* t. 8336; *G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 353, f. 145.) Liliaceae. H. Perennial herb with a short thick rootstock. Leaves 6–11, tufted, falcate-ensiform, 4–20 in. long, ⅛–1 in. broad. Scape naked, 10–30 in. long, compressed, bearing a pyramidal panicle. Flowers dimorphic, some with far exserted stamens, others with stamens only equalling the perianth-segments. Perianth campanulate, pale rose, about ¼ in. long. Japan. (A. K. Bulley; Kew.)

***Alloplectus Forgetii.** (*K. B.* 1910, 383.) Gesneraceae. S. Allied to *A. Lynchei* from which it differs in having the leaves narrowly subtruncate at the base, with crisped margins, and longer villous petioles. Corolla pale yellow, spurred on the back; tube including the spur 1¼–1⅓ in. long; spur large, rounded, about 1½ lin. long; lobes spreading, transversely elliptic, 2½–3 lin. long. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Aloe spicata. (*Gfl.* 1910, 316, tt. 1584-85.) Liliaceae. S. A very handsome species, with a long tail-like inflorescence, very conspicuous on account of the long-exserted yolk-coloured stamens. Plant about 4–4½ ft. high. Leaves sword-shaped, 2–2¾ ft. long, 3–3½ in. broad at the base, toothed. Peduncle 1¾ ft. long, bearing a crowded spike about 17 in. long. Perianth campanulate, 8 lin. long; segments white, the outer with 3 green longitudinal lines, the inner with a green midrib. Re-introduced. The Kew plant under this name is stated to be *A. eru*, Berger, var. *cornuta*, Berger. S. Africa. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Amorphophallus Schweinfurthii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 389.) Araceae. S. A species "with broad reddish-brown spathe." (Sir Trevor Lawrence.) [*A. Schweinfurthii*, N. E. Brown, a native of British and German E. Africa, is described in *Fl. Trop. Africa*, viii. 149. The leaf is about 2½ ft. across, with linear-lanceolate segments 6–8 in. long; petiole 1–1¼ ft. long. Peduncle 4–6 in. long. Spathe erect; tube 2 in. long, 1 in. across at the top, dark purple with a pale zone at the mouth; limb 4–4½ in. long, erect, very concave or somewhat hooded, dark purple.]

Androsace spinulifera. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 27, f. 22.) Primulaceae. H. A robust plant wholly covered with short silvery down. Leaves oblanceolate, very variable in size, from about an inch up to 4½ in. long, ¼–½ broad near the apex, terminating in a minute spine. Scape sometimes 4 or 5 to a plant, up to 10 or 12 in. high. Umbels rounded and compact, 10–30-flowered; pedicels rather short. Flowers delicate rose-pink, with yellow eye, about ⅓ in. across. Yunnan, China. (A. K. Bulley.)

***Anemone hupehensis.** (*Lemoine Cat.* 1910, n. 176, 40.) Ranunculaceae. H. Allied to *A. japonica*. Flowers produced very early; sepals 5, mauve, more or less carmine at the base. Central China. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

*Anemone nemorosa Allenii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 303 ; *Gard.* 1910, 247.) H. "A very fine variety, with large lavender-mauve blossoms." (A. Perry.)

Anguloa Cliftoni. (*K. B.* 1910, 160 ; *G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 77 ; *G. M.* 1910, 83, 107, f ; *Orchis*, 1910, 119, t. 3.) Orchidaceae. S. Distinguished from all the known species of the genus by the clawed deeply 3-lobed lip, which is saccate at the base. Sepals and petals lemon-yellow, the latter with a dark lurid-purple base and many lines above, 3–4 in. long. Lip brownish-yellow, with a few brown spots on the limb of the front lobe, about 1¾ in. long; claw 5 lin. long. Colombia. (J. Talbot Clifton.)

*Anthurium Warocqueanum × crystallinum. (*B. T. O.* 1910, 8, t.1.) Araceae. S. A garden hybrid. (R. Scuola di Pomologia, Florence.) [= *A. Pfitzeri.*]

Aralia Fargesii. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 243.) Araliaceae. H. A small tree of rapid growth, with the stem and leaves more or less prickly. Leaves pinnate; leaflets shortly stalked, broadly ovate, 4½ in. long, 2½ in. broad, sharply and unequally toothed, acuminate ; midrib and veins white ; petiole brown-red, stem-clasping. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.)

Aralia Henryi. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 244.) H. Plant up to 5 ft. high. Stems armed with short straight brown spines. Leaves 4- or 5-foliolate, prickly ; leaflets 4 in. long, 2 in. broad, the terminal one always larger than the others, bristly hairy on both sides, faintly but sharply toothed ; at the base of the first pair of leaflets are always 2 rather long-stalked leaflets and between them a long sharp spine. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.)

Arisaema pictum. (*J. H. F.* 1910, 426.) Araceae. G. A somewhat polymorphic plant. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets almost sessile, ovate-elliptic, acuminate, 16–20 in. long, 8 in. broad in the broadest part, dark green ; petiole cylindric, smooth, green, tinted with violet in the lower part, 20 in. long. Peduncle 12 in. long, green, tinted with violet. Spathe about 8 in. long, convolute in the lower half, flattened above, inflected at the apex, acuminate, striped longitudinally with broad purple-brown bands alternating with bands of silvery-white. Spadix shorter than the spathe. W. China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

*Aristolochia moupinensis. (*B. M.* t. 8325 ; *Veitch*, *N. H. P.* 1910, 12.) Aristolochiaceae. H. A climbing undershrub ; branches slender, at first densely silky, later puberulous. Leaves cordate, 4–4½ in. long, 2¼–4 in. broad, shortly hairy above, greyish pubescent beneath ; petiole 2¼ in. long. Peduncles axillary, solitary, about 3 in. long, 1-flowered. Perianth-tube pale green outside, yellow inside, 1½ in. long, abruptly curved ; limb obliquely 3-lobed, 1¼ in. across, yellowish with red markings inside, greenish towards the margin. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Aster Falconeri. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 398, f. 179.) Compositae. H. Herbaceous, about 15 in. high. Radical leaves many, oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, 6–8 in. long, 1½–2 in. broad, remotely denticulate ; stem-leaves lanceolate, half-amplexicaul, up to 3¼ in. long and 1¼ in. broad, rather densely arranged. Flower-head solitary, 3½ in. across, surrounded by 4 leafy bracts ; ray-florets many, linear, 1½ in. long, ⅛ in. broad, sky-blue, with white towards the base ; disc-florets yellow. Kashmir. (W. Marshall ; Kew.) [Syn. *A. diplostephioides*, Benth. var. *Falconeri*, C. B. Clarke.]

*Astilbe simplicifolia. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 294, f. 122.) Saxifragaceae. H. A small species, only 9–12 in. high. Leaves in a basal tuft, ovate, irregularly lobed and incised, 3 in. long, 1½–2 in. broad ; petioles 3 in. long. Inflorescence a narrow panicle produced on leafless peduncles longer than the leaves. Flowers numerous, small, star-like, pure white. Japan. (Stansfield Bros. ; Barr & Sons.)

*Begonia coccinea × kewensis. (*K. B.* 1910, 321.) Begoniaceae. G. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

*Berberis parvifolia. (*K. B.* 1910, 392.) Berberidacae. H. A low compact shrub. Leaves glaucous, oblanceolate or narrowly obovate, ½–1 in. long, usually entire, sometimes spiny-toothed, prominently net-veined beneath, with a short spine at the apex. Spines tripartite, ½–⅝ in. long. Flowers pale yellow, in axillary clusters of 4–6 ; pedicels ¼ in. long. Fruit globose, of a pale translucent terra-cotta colour. W. China. (Kew.)

*Bidens dahlioides. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 226, 250, f. 89 ; *R. H.* 1910, 475, f. 199.) Compositae. H. H. A perennial with *Dahlia*-like tubers. Stems about 2 ft. high. Leaves opposite, pinnate, with 3–7 spathulate or oblanceolate leaflets. Peduncles long

and slender. Flower-heads solitary, about 3 in. across; ray-florets usually 8, ¾ in. broad, various shades of pink purple and rose, sometimes white. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.; W. Artindale & Son.)

Bifrenaria bicornaria. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 354.) Orchidaceae. G. Allied to *B. aurantiaca*. Spikes erect, 10–12-flowered. Flowers orange-coloured, spotted with purple. Brazil. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Borzicactus Ventimigliae. (*B. P.* viii. 262; *B. T. O.* 1910, 82.) Cactaceae. G. Stem slender, simple, 8- or 9-ribbed. Ribs sinuate. Areoles almost hexagonal, the younger tomentose, finally glabrescent. Spines 8–10, divergent. Perianth-tube elongated; throat large, slightly oblique; segments petaloid, subbilabiate, the outer lanceolate and reflexed, the inner cuneate, red-violet. Fruit small, spherical, sparingly scaly, woolly. The genus is new and is allied to *Cleistocactus*. Ecuador. (Palermo B. G.)

Brassia Forgetiana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 434, 463, f. 209.) Orchidaceae. G. A very floriferous species belonging to the same section as *B. maculata*. Flowers whitish, with chocolate-purple markings and an orange-coloured crest to the lip. Sepals and petals long and narrow, tail-like. Lip elongated fiddle-shaped. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Brassocattlaelia Fuerstenbergii. (*Orchis*, 1910, 57, f. 10.) Orchidaceae. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Trianae* and *Brassolaelia Gratrixiae*. (Th. Franke, Gross-Ottersleben, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Brasso-cattleya Wellesleyae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 108; *O. R.* 1910, 94; *G. M.* 1910, 123, 156, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Mossiae Wageneri* and *Brassavola glauca*. (F. Wellesley.)

Buddleia variabilis gigantea. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 188; *Gard.* 1910, 454.) Loganiaceae. H. A variety remarkable for its very large inflorescences. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

Bulbophyllum birmense. (*Orchis*, 1910, 107.) Orchidaceae. S. Allied to *B. viridiflorum* (*Cirrhopetalum viridiflorum*), but the flowers are smaller and the petals and column quite different. It is a decumbent epiphyte, with lanceolate-ligulate leaves 4½–5½ in. long and about 1 in. broad. Scape somewhat shorter than the leaves. Raceme several-flowered, about ¾ in. long. Flowers orange-yellow, very small. Burma. (Baron Max von Fuerstenberg, Hugenpoet, Essen, Germany.)

Bulbophyllum Bittnerianum. (*Orchis*, 1910, 108.) S. Pseudobulbs oblong-ovoid, 4-angled, 1¼–1½ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves ligulate, 5½–7 in. long, ¾–1¼ in. broad. Inflorescence nodding, much shorter than the leaves; peduncle erect; spike densely many-flowered, oblong-cylindrical; bracts leafy, greenish-white, rose-dotted. Flowers somewhat larger than those of *B. Careyanum*, golden-yellow. Siam. (Baron Max von Fuerstenberg.)

Bulbophyllum exaltatum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 145; *O. R.* 1910, 279.) S. Spikes rather long. Sepals light green, dotted with brown. Lip blackish-purple, much fringed. British Guiana; Brazil. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Bulbophyllum glutinosum. (*Orchis*, 1910, 108.) S. Pseudobulbs obscurely 4-angled, later 4-furrowed, 1-leaved. Leaves ligulate, 1¼–3½ in. long, up to ¾ in. broad. Scapes very slender, arising at the base of the pseudobulbs. Flowers arranged in 2 rows in short spikes, very shortly stalked, about 5 lin. across. Sepals greenish, spotted with red inside. Petals minute, white. Lip red, provided at the base with 2 horn-like acute auricles and on the upper side at the base with a slightly glandular spot. Brazil. (Baron Max von Fuerstenberg.)

Bulbophyllum nigrescens. (*K. B.* 1910, 158.) Pseudobulbs depressed-ovoid, about ⅔ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves shortly stalked, oblong or linear-oblong, 2–4½ in. long, ½–⅔ in. broad. Scapes slender, bearing many-flowered racemes 3½–4 in. long. Sepals elliptic-oblong, 3–4 lin. long, lined and dotted with blackish-purple on a light yellow ground. Petals spathulate, 1 lin. long, blackish-purple. Lip fleshy, elliptic-oblong, 3–3½ lin. long, blackish-purple, with a green area at the base. Siam. (Trinity Coll. B. G., Dublin.)

Bulbophyllum polyblepharon. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 220; *O. R.* 1910, 309, as *B. polyblepharis*.) S. Leafy as in some of the small species of *Pleurothallis*. Scapes slender, 2 in. high. Flowers solitary, dark purple. Sepals lanceolate, extended perpendicularly. Petals small. Lip densely hairy. New Guinea. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Bulbophyllum trifarium. (*K. B.* 1910, 280.) S. Pseudobulbs ovoid-oblong, ½–2 in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves sessile, elliptic-oblong, about 1¾ in. long, 7½ lin. broad. Scapes arched, 5¼–6 in. long. Spikes 3–3¾ in. long, many-flowered; rhachis densely verrucose. Flowers about ⅓ in. long, arranged like the bracts in 3 rows, dull lurid-purple, with numerous minute darker dots on the sepals. Madagascar. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Callipsyche kewensis.** (*K. B.* 1910, 322.) Amaryllidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *C. mirabilis* and *C. aurantiaca*. (Kew.)

***Campanula Beauverdiana.** (*B. M.* t. 8299.) Campanulaceae. H. A glabrous or finely hairy herb, up to 2 ft. high. Stems slender, erect or ascending. Leaves below oblong-ovate or broadly ovate, 2¼ in. long, ⅔ in. broad, obtuse, crenate-serrate, petiolate; upper leaves sessile, smaller, lanceolate to linear. Flowers solitary or few, on slender pedicels up to 3 in. long. Calyx 10-ribbed, with white papillae between the ribs; lobes narrow-lanceolate, up to twice as long as the tube. Corolla blue, broad-campanulate, 1¼ in. across. Transcaucasia; N. Persia. (Kew.)

***Campanula thyrsoides × spicata.** (*K. B.* 1910, 322.) H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

Caralluma commutata. (*Berger, Stap.* 105, f. 23.) Asclepiadaceae. S. Stems 4–4½ in. long, 4-angled, glabrous, pale green, marbled with numerous reddish blotches and lines; angles very obtuse, with spreading conical-subulate teeth 2½–3½ lin. long. Flowers usually solitary or 2 together. Peduncles 1½–2 lin. long. Corolla nearly 1 in. across, glabrous, 5-lobed to the middle, brown inside and finely tuberculate, smooth outside; lobes triangular-ovate, shortly acuminate. Occasionally met with in European gardens as *C. Sprengeri* with which it has been confused. S. Arabia?

Catalpa speciosa albo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 288, 289.) Bignoniaceae. H. Some of the leaves are marked with large white blotches. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

***Catalpa speciosa pulverulenta.** (*G. M.* 1910, 30, 722, f.) H. A distinct variety remarkable in having the leaves freely speckled with white or cream colour. (Paul & Son, Cheshunt.)

Catalpa sutchuenensis. (*B. S. D. F.* 1907, 204; *Späth Cat.* 1910–11, n. 143, 85, as *C. sutchuensis*.) H. Leaves deltoid or elliptic-ovate, attenuate-acuminate at the apex, cuneate truncate or subcordate at the base, entire, quite glabrous even when young. Inflorescence thyrsiform, glabrous, 2–6-flowered. W. China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Catasetum fimbriatum aureum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 288; *G. M.* 1910, 855.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers pale apple-green, slightly marked with rose, the whole of the centre of the lip being deep golden-yellow. (J. Gurney Fowler.)

Catasetum tenebrosum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 229.) S. Racemes straight, few-flowered; rhachis green or sordid-purple; bracts small, ovate, acute, green, 5 lin. long. Flowers very deep purple-brown, almost black, ringent, very spreading. Sepals very broadly oblong, about 1 in. long and ½ in. broad, acute, concave. Petals elliptic, about 1 in. long, slightly narrower than the sepals. Lip triangular, flat, 10 lin. long, 11 lin. broad towards the base, green, cordate at the base, with 2 small callosities near the blunt apex. Column with 2 converging bristles scarcely more than 1 lin. long. Peru. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Catasetum Tracyanum. (*O. R.* 1910, 279; *G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 107.) S. A provisional name for a distinct species with whitish-green flowers. Peru. (H. A. Tracy.)

***Catopsis penduliflora.** (*K. B.* 1910, 197.) Bromeliaceae. S. Leaves in a basal rosette, oblong-elliptic, 6 in. long, 1¼ in. broad, with membranous denticulate margins. Scape about 1½ ft. high, racemosely branched in the upper half. Flowers pendulous, shortly stalked. Sepals green, elliptic, 1½ lin. long. Petals white, oblong, 4 lin. long, 1¼ lin. broad. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Abeliana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 253.) Orchidaceae. G. Flowers creamy-yellow, speckled with purple on the lip. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Dietrichiana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 28.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. superba* and *C. Hardyana*. (F. Sander & Sons.) [A hybrid with the same name is included in the list of 1908, but of that the parents are reported to be *C. Schilleriana* and *C. Hardyana*.]

Cattleya labiata eximia. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 319.) G. "A fine dark variety." (E. V. Low.)

Cattleya labiata virginea. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 360.) G. Flower large. Sepals and petals pure white, with a slight lavender tint at the tips. Lip with a light mauve-purple front and pale yellow disc. (Stanley & Co.)

Cattleya Mendelii Dixonae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 392.) G. "A very pretty and attractive blush-pink variety." (H. Dixon.)

Cattleya Mendelii Lambeauana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 304.) G. "A pretty white flower with pale lilac front to the lip." (E. V. Low.)

Cattleya mirabilis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 303.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Luddemanniana* and *C. Mendelii*. (F. Sander & Sons.) [A hybrid of the same name is included in the list of 1905, but the parents are stated to be *C. Warscewiczii* and *C. Patrocinii*.]

Cattleya Stuartii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 269; *O. R.* 1910, 150.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Mendelii alba* and *C. Mossiae Reineckeana*. (Stuart Low & Co.)

Cattleya Warscewiczii alba. (*O. R.* 1910, 232, f. 14.) G. Flowers pure white, with a suffusion of greenish-yellow in the throat of the lip. (Lager & Hurrell, Summit, New Jersey, U.S.A.)

***Celastrus latifolius.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 12.) Celastraceae. H. A deciduous shrub with broadly ovate dark green serrate leaves 8 in. long and 6 in. broad. Flowers greenish-white, in terminal panicles. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Cereus cinnabarinus. (*M. K.* 1910, 161.) Cactaceae. G. Erect, branched. Branches triangular. Ribs repand. Areoles small, tomentose. Spines 10–12, brown, short, slender. Flowers medium-sized, funnel-shaped; outer perianth-segments narrow, acute, green; inner 2-seriate, spathulate, obtuse, mucronate, yellow-vermilion. Stamens few; filaments short, rose; anthers scarlet. Guatemala. (W. Weingart, Georgenthal, Thuringia, Germany.)

Cereus pseudosonorensis. (*M. K.* 1910, 147, 173.) G. Stem columnar, erect, attaining a height of many feet, 2–2½ in. thick. Ribs usually 8, about 5 lin. high, crenate. Radial spines 8–14, the longest 7½ lin. long, snow-white, with brown tips; central spine 1, 1¼–1¾ in. long, brown at the base. Flowers cylindrical, 2¾ in. long, scarlet; tube nearly 2 in. long, curved; segments very short, linear-lanceolate, erect, slightly curved. Probably Mexico. Cultivated in Germany for some years under the erroneous name of *C. sonorensis*.

Cereus Regelii. (*M. K.* 1910, 33.) G. Stem columnar, erect, scarcely branched, pale green, darker between the ribs and around the areoles as if oil-blotched. Ribs 4 or 5, rounded. Furrows obtuse, soon disappearing. Radial spines 5, small, rigid; central spines 1 or 2, longer (about 7½ lin. long). Flowers cylindrical, about 9 in. long; ovary whitish, scaly and woolly; tube whitish, the lower part with a few sparingly woolly scales, the upper with many copiously woolly scales; outer segments lanceolate whitish, crimson-tipped, the inner white, sometimes with rose-shaded tips. Country unknown. (C. Knippel, Klein-Quenstedt, near Halberstadt, Germany; Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Chamaedorea Ernesti-Augusti × Schiedeana. (*B. T. O.* 1910, 207.) Palmae. S. A garden hybrid. (Rome B. G.)

Cheiranthus Arkwrightii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 410.) Cruciferae. H. A garden hybrid between *C. Allionii* and *C. alpinus*. (J. S. Arkwright.)

***Chirita rupestris.** (*B. M.* t. 8333.) Gesneraceae. S. A bushy compact annual, 1–2 ft. high. Leaves opposite, ovate, 2–3 in. long, 1–2¼ in. broad, hairy on both sides, slightly mealy beneath; petioles 2–2½ in. long. Peduncles axillary, solitary or paired, ⅜–1½ in. long, each 4–8 flowered. Calyx deeply 5-lobed; lobes linear-lanceolate, about 5 lin. long. Corolla funnel-shaped; tube white, rather longer than the calyx; limb bright blue, with a yellow blotch in front within, ⅔ in. across. Malay Peninsula. (Kew.)

***Chlorophytum comosum.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 261.) Liliaceae. S. An ornamental species with proliferous growths. Leaves radical, linear, about 2 ft. long, deep green. Inflorescence branched, about 3 ft. long. Flowers small, white, usually in fours, soon fading. Lake Albert, Central Africa; S. Africa. (J. S. Bergheim.)

*Chrysanthemum tomentosum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 210.) Compositae. H. ? Allied to *C. alpinum*. It is a dwarf tufted plant, only 2 in. high when in flower. Leaves pinnatifid, densely tomentose, giving the plant a hoary appearance. Flower-heads white, ¾ in. across, borne on stems about 1 in. long. Corsica. (Kew.)

Cirrhopetalum chryseum. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 97.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs ovate, 3- rarely 4-angled, small, 1-leaved. Leaves sessile, lanceolate-oblong, up to about 2 in. long. Scape filiform, up to 2½ in. long, 1-flowered. Sepals about ½ in. long, 1 lin. broad. Petals ¼ in. long, scarcely 1 lin. broad, yellow or golden, purple-lined or -dotted towards the base. Lip 4½ lin. long, scarcely ½ lin. broad. Philippines. (Erlangen B. G.)

Clematis montana vars. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1910, n. 176, 18; *Gard.* 1910, 119.) Ranunculaceae. Three varieties named *lilacina*, *perfecta*, and *undulata*, have been obtained by crossing *C. montana rubens* and *C. montana grandiflora*. The first has large bluish-lilac flowers, the second bluish-white, larger than in the variety *grandiflora*, and the third has flowers 3-3½ in. across, white, tinged with blue, and the sepals much undulated. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

*Clematis nutans. (*K. B.* 1910, 392; *G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 310, f. 129; *Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 3, 5, f.) H. A vigorous climber, with angular pubescent stems. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 7–9, 3-lobed, coarsely toothed, pale green and pubescent especially beneath, 1½–3 in. long, scarcely as broad. Flowers in erect panicles 5–9 in. long, primrose-yellow, with a fragrance resembling that of cowslips, nodding, campanulate; sepals 4, recurved at the tips. In cultivation in France for some years past under the erroneous name of *C. Buchaniana*, which has much thicker leaves and sepals. W. China.

Clematis serratifolia. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 248.) H. Allied to *C. orientalis* from which it differs in having the leaves biternately instead of pinnately compound, the leaflets cuneate at the base, coarsely and irregularly toothed, and larger yellow, not green-yellow, flowers. The flowers are fragrant and nodding, with spreading ovate-oblong acuminate sepals ¾–1 in. long. Corea. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.)

*Cocculus heterophyllus. (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 4, 5, f.) Menispermaceae. H. A deciduous climber of rapid growth. Leaves variable in shape, often broadly ovate in outline and lobed, cordate at the base, bright green. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Codonopsis vinciflora. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 417.) Campanulaceae. H. Stem slender, twining. Leaves opposite or more rarely alternate, petiolate, ovate or oblong-acuminate, sinuate-dentate. Peduncle very long, 1-flowered. Flowers small for the genus. Corolla rotate, 5-partite to the base, lilac; segments elliptic, acute. Ovary almost inferior. Allied to *C. convolvulacea*. See *Acta. Horti Petrop.* xxix. 103. W. China. (St. Petersburg B. G.)

Colchicum veratrifolium. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 242, f. 97.) Liliaceae. H. Similar to some of the forms of *C. speciosum*, but appears to be earlier in flowering. Leaves large and handsome. Flowers large, darker-coloured than those of *C. speciosum rubrum*. Country not recorded. (S. Arnott.)

*Columnea Oerstediana. (*B. M.* t. 8344.) Gesneraceae. S. Epiphytic undershrub or herb, with numerous simple often flexuous and pendent branches. Leaves opposite, broad-ovate or ovate-oblong, 5–8 lin. long, 3–5 lin. broad, fleshy, convex, glabrous and shining above, pale green and finely adpressed-puberulous beneath; petioles 1–1½ lin. long. Flowers axillary, solitary, erect, on peduncles about 5 lin. long. Sepals ovate, caudate-acuminate, toothed below, about 8 lin. long. Corolla scarlet, nearly 3 in. long, 2-lipped. Costa Rica. (R. H. Beddome.)

*Cornus Nuttallii. (*B. M.* t. 8311.) Cornaceae. H. Shrub or tree, reaching 50–85 (rarely 100) ft. high. Leaves usually obovate or obovate-elliptic, 2–4½ in. long, 1¾–3½ in. broad, at first hairy above but soon glabrous, hoary and softly pubescent beneath; petiole 3–8 lin. long. Bracts of the involucre usually 6, obovate, whitish and tinged with yellow or sometimes with pink, 1¾–3¼ in. long, 1–2¾ in. broad. Western N. America. First introduced about 1837. (Kew, etc.)

Cornus Slavinii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 388.) H. A natural hybrid between *C. circinata* and *C. stolonifera*. (Seneca Park, Rochester, New York.)

*Coryanthes Sanderi. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 219.) Orchidaceae. S. A very large-flowered plant allied to *C. macrantha*. The fleshy lower part of the flower is yellow, spotted inside with purple, the neck-like middle having

several raised rings, and the apricot-coloured hood-like upper part is curved downwards. Country not recorded. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Corylopsis Veitchiana. (*B. M.* t. 8349.) Hamamelidaceae. H. Distinguished from *C. sinensis* by the leaves being glabrous when mature, by the distinctly exserted stamens, and by its red-brown not yellow anthers; and from *C. Henryi* by its more rounded petals and very much shorter calyx-lobes. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Corylus heterophylla var. **sutchuenensis.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 245.) Cupuliferae. H. This variety is characterised by having the leaves glabrous or nearly so, never truncate, but shortly attenuated at the apex, and by the campanulate-incised involucres, which scarcely exceed the nuts. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.)

***Cotoneaster acutifolia.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 5.) Rosaceae. H. A neat bushy deciduous shrub with dark glossy green leaves. Flowers pale rose. Berries large, dark red. This is stated to be the true *C. acutifolia*, the plant in cultivation under that name being a distinct species. China; Mongolia. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Cynorchis Morlandii.** (*K. B.* 1910, 283.) Orchidaceae. S. Terrestrial 1-leaved herb. Leaves sessile, broadly elliptic-ovate, 2½–5 in. long, 1¾–3 in. broad. Scapes erect, 8–12 in. high. Racemes short, subcorymbose, 5–9-flowered. Pedicels 1–1¼ in. long. Flowers medium-sized, lilac, becoming greenish-white on the disc of the lip and at the base of the other segments. Pemba Island, Mozambique District. (Kew.)

Cypripedium Chapmaniae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 220.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *C. Calypso* and *C. Fairrieanum*. (Mrs. N. Cookson.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Ettyi. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 205.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Godefroyae* and *C. insigne*. (J. & A. A. McBean.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Fairtisii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 288; *O. R.* 1910, 339.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Fairrieanum* and *C. Curtisii*. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Haroldianum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 46.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. hirsutissimum* and *C. insigne*, Harefield Hall variety. (Mrs. N. Cookson.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium insigne albidum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 45.) G. "A very distinct form, with a peculiar greenish ground colour and a good display of white in the upper part of its well-rounded dorsal sepal." (E. Rogerson.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium insigne crassifolium. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 14.) G. Possibly a hybrid between *C. insigne* and another species of which the name is not recorded. (D. O. Drewett.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium oakwoodiense. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 360.) S. A garden hybrid of unknown parentage. (Mrs. N. Cookson.)

Cypripedium Phillipsii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 46; *O. R.* 1910, 51.) S. A garden hybrid of unrecorded parentage. It has yellow flowers with chocolate markings. (H. A. Tracy.)

Cypripedium Rogersonianum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 45.) S. A garden hybrid of which one of the parents is *C. Chamberlainianum*. (E. Rogerson.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

***Cytisus Dallimorei.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii, 360, 397; *Gard.* 1910, 291, f.; *K. B.* 1910, 323.) Leguminosae. H. A garden hybrid between *C. albus* and *C. scoparius* var. *Andreanus*. (Kew.)

Dendrobium Ainsworthatum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 172.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *D. Ainsworthii* and *D. signatum*. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Dendrobium arcuatum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 108; *O. R.* 1910, 82.) S. Stems slender, leafy. Racemes 4-flowered. Flowers white, 1 in. across, with stout spurs curved forward at the tip. Java. (Sir J. Colman.)

Dendrobium Bullenianum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 107; *O. R.* 1910, 278.) S. A very distinct species. Flowers numerous, about 1 in. long, arranged in rounded heads, orange-yellow, with purple stripes. A re-introduction. Originally introduced about the year 1862. Philippines. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Dendrobium Goldiei var. **Karthausianum.** (*O. R.* 1910, 205.) S. Flowers deep rose-purple, with a faint narrow

white margin to the sepals, 2¼ in. across the petals, which are obovate-orbicular in shape, somewhat recurved, 1 in. broad. Lip strongly 3-lobed, with 5 obtuse keels on the disc. (C. F. Karthaus, Potsdam, Germany.) [In *Orchis*, 1910, 115, the same plant is mentioned as *D. Karthauseanum*, a natural hybrid between *D. bigibbum* and *D. Phalaenopsis*.]

Dendrobium intermedium. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 108; *O.R.* 1910, 83.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. Ainsworthii splendidissimum* and *D. nobile nobilius*. (C. L. N. Ingram.)

Dendrobium karoense. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 189; *O. R.* 1910, 306.) S. A curious species resembling in habit a small *Pleurothallis* or *Stelis*. Flowers solitary in the axil of the leaf at the apex of the stem, small, white. Upper sepal narrow; lower sepals broad. Petals linear. New Guinea. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Dendrobium nobile Armstrongiae. (*O. R.* 1910, 156.) S. Sepals and petals pure white, of great size and substance. Lip very dark maroon-purple. It was obtained by crossing *D. nobile Amesiae* and *D. n. virginale*. (Armstrong & Brown.)

Dendrobium ochreatum luteum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 14.) S. Flowers lemon-yellow, with the blotch on the lip of a much lighter purple than in the type. (H. A. Tracy.)

Dendrobium speciosum nitidum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 434.) S. Taller and more slender than the variety *Hillii*. Spikes numerous, large. Flowers cream-white. (Sir J. Colman.)

Dendrobium vexans. (*Orchis*, 1910, 11, 85, f.; *O. R.* 1910, 296.) S. This is the name now given to the plant erroneously identified with *Callista amabilis* and included as such in the list of 1909. It is also referred to as the type of a new genus or of a new section of *Dendrobium* under the name of *Goldschmidtia*. It is closely allied to *D. hercoglossum*. See *O. R.* 1910, 99, 242.

Dendrochilum grandiflorum. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 563.) Orchidaceae. S. A very large-flowered species resembling *D. magnum*, but differing in the structure of the flower. Leaves elliptic, 10 in. long, nearly 2 in. broad in the middle. Raceme densely many-flowered, about 8 in. long, bracteate at the base as in *Pholidota imbricata*. Sepals spreading, lanceolate, 5 lin. long. Petals obliquely elliptic-lanceolate, rather shorter but distinctly broader than the sepals. Lip decurved, 3-lobed from the base, 2 lin. long. Philippines? (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dendrochilum Krauseanum. (*Orchis*, 1910, 106.) S. Allied to *D. abbreviatum* but differs in the structure of the lip and in the strikingly longer column-teeth. Sepals and petals pale brownish-yellow, lanceolate or lanceolate-ligulate, about ⅓ in. long. Lip fiddle-shaped-3-lobed in outline, with a somewhat clawlike base, scarcely ⅓ in. long, having 2 brown bands and a blotch in front. Sumatra. (Baron Max von Fuerstenberg, Hugenpoet, Essen, Germany.)

Dendrochilum panduratum. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 562.) S. Distinguished from the other species of the section *Eu-Dendrochilum* by the lip, which is distinctly contracted in the middle and broadened in front. Flowers pale yellowish, very small, the sepals being only 1½ lin. long. Sumatra. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G., etc.)

Digitalis purpureo-ambigua. (*R.H.* 1910, 366, 421.) Scrophulariaceae. H. A garden hybrid between. *D. purpurea* var. *gloxinioides* and *D. ambigua*. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Disa lugens. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 352; *O. R.* 1910, 184.) Orchidaceae. G. A remarkable and pretty species, producing a robust spike of about 9 cream-coloured flowers veined with purple. Lip large, deeply fringed, greenish. S. Africa. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Disa venusta. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 304; *O. R.* 1910, 176.) G. A slender species with grass-like leaves. Flowers bluish, veined with red on the dorsal sepal. Lip fringed and papillose. S. Africa. (Mrs. Bischoffsheim.)

Duvalia sulcata. (*K. B.* 1910, 193.) Asclepiadaceae. G. Stems decumbent, leafless, 1–3 in. long, 4-angled, fleshy, toothed; teeth subulate, entire, 3–5 lin. long. Flowers 1–3, subfasciculate. Sepals 1½ lin. long. Corolla about 2 in. across, brown-red, with long pale rose hairs on the annulus. Arabia. (Kew.)

Echeveria gigantea. (*M. K.* 1910, 55.) Crassulaceae. G. Leaves oblanceolate, 9 in. long, 5 in. broad, shining red on the margin; petiole thick, fleshy. Flowering-stem erect, often almost 6 ft. high. Pedicels usually only 1–2½ lin. long. Corolla 6–7 lin. long. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Echeveria setosa. (*M. K.* 1910, 55.) G. Grows in almost globose rosettes 4–5 in. across. Leaves spathulate, 1¾–2 in. long, furnished with bristle-like hairs. Flowering-stems 8–12 in. high, bearing 8–10-flowered racemes. Lowest pedicels ¾–1¼ in. long. Sepals green, linear. Petals 5–7½ lin. long, red at the base, yellow at the apex, outside shortly bristly. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Echeveria subalpina. (*M. K.* 1910, 55.) G. Leaves in open rosettes 8–10 in. across, linear-lanceolate, 3–4 in. long, 7½–10 lin. broad, grey-green, with a reddish tapering apex. Flowering-stem simple, rarely 2-branched, with bract-like leaves. Inflorescence a 1-sided 8–20-flowered raceme; pedicels very short. Corolla ½ in. long, vermilion-red outside, yellowish inside. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

***Epacris breviflora.** (*K. B.* 1910, 216, ff. 6–11.) Epacridaceae. G. This is *E. heteronema* of *B. M.* t. 3257 and *E. dubia* var. *reflexa* of *K. B.* 1909, 228. It is distinguished from the true *E. heteronema*, Labill., in which the corolla-tube is 2 lin. long, by having a very short corolla-tube, scarcely 1 lin. long. New South Wales.

Eria clausa. (*O. R.* 1910, 71.) Orchidaceae. G. Allied to *E. vittata*, but much smaller. Racemes erect. Flowers small, whitish-green, with 3 much elevated purple keels at the base of the lip, and 7 much paler in colour on the upper half. Sikkim. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Eria Goldschmidtiana. (*Orchis*, 1910, 107.) S. A new species belonging to the same group as *E. rugosa*, and well characterised by having the middle lobe of the lip provided with 7 undulate crests. Flowers whitish-yellow, with the middle lobe of the lip red; segments about ½ in. long. Formosa. (H. Goldschmidt, Essen, Germany.)

***Erica arborea** var. **alpina.** (*K. B.* 1910, 395.) Ericaceae. H. More compact than the type, with stiffer more erect plume-like branches, which throughout the winter are a cheerful vivid green. Mountains of Cuenca, Spain. (Kew.)

Eriogonum racemosum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 297, 318.) Polygonaceae. H. A little tufted plant. Leaves spathulate, clothed on the back with a dense silvery tomentum; petioles 3–4 in. long. Racemes slender, plume-like, 12–14 in. high, closely set with tufts of rosy-white flowers. Western N. America. (Sir Herbert Maxwell.)

***Erodium corsicum.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 210, f. 82.) Geraniaceae. H. One of the smallest species of this genus, growing only 1–4 in. high. Rootstock becoming woody. Leaves orbicular-ovate, softly hairy, deeply crenate. Flowers ¾ in. across, various shades of rosy pink, with veins of a deeper colour. Corsica. (Kew.)

Eryngium hybridum spectabile. (*J. of H.* 1910, lxi. 561.) Umbelliferae. H. A garden hybrid between *E. alpinum superbum* and *E. giganteum.* (E. Koehler.)

Euonymus semiexserta. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 54; *M. D. G.* 1910, 109, ff.) Celastraceae. H. A glabrous shrub with broadly oblong or oblong-lanceolate rather shortly acuminate crenate-serrulate leaves. It is allied to *E. Maacki*, but the arillus is bright orange and the seed, which is nearly half-exserted from the arillus, is blood-red. Japan. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Euonymus yedoensis f. **calocarpa.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 111.) H. Fruits a deep carmine-rose. In the typical form they are a much paler rose. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Euphorbia. (*Berger, Sukkulente Euphorbien*, 1907, 1–135, ff. 1–33.) Euphorbiaceae. Descriptions are given of the succulent species in cultivation. Those specified below have mostly been known in gardens for many years, but under erroneous names.

***Euphorbia aggregata.** (*Berger, Suk. Euph.* 92; *Fedde, Repert.* viii. 88.) G. A dwarf freely branched shrub, usually with a short stem and numerous branches in a whorl close to the ground. Branches 8- or 9-angled, 1¼–1½ in. thick; angles separated by sharp furrows, almost straight, scarcely toothed. Areoles about 2 lin. apart. Spines rather numerous, strong, about 5 lin. long. In cultivation under various erroneous names, sometimes as *E. cereiformis.* S. Africa.

***Euphorbia Candelabrum** var. **Erythraeae.** (*Berger, Suk. Euph.* 73; *Fedde, Repert.* viii. 87.) G. Chiefly differs from the type in the number and somewhat more fleshy character of the angles of the darker green stem and branches, and in the more rounded spine-shields, which are placed nearer together. Stem 4-angled;

branches at first 3-angled, later also 4-angled. Eritrea. (La Mortola; Genoa and Palermo B. G.)

*Euphorbia enopla var. dentata. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 95; *Fedde*, *Repert* viii. 89.) Stem erect, with somewhat whorled erect branches, which are 6–10 angled; angles toothed and the furrows between them somewhat zigzag. In the type the angles are almost straight or only very faintly crenate, and the furrows are also straight or slightly sinuate. Spines arising from almost every areole, about 3 lin. apart, ⅔–1 in. long or more. Cultivated for many years as *E. Hystrix*, *E. enneagona* and under other erroneous names. S. Africa.

*Euphorbia Franckiana. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 78, f. 19; *Fedde*, *Repert.* viii. 87.) G. Introduced a long time ago and cultivated under various names, sometimes as *E. virosa* or *E. tetragona*. Stem 4-angled; branches 3- or 4-angled; angles faintly undulate, furnished with a continuous narrow horny band. Pairs of spines 4–5 lin. apart, brown when young, soon becoming grey, 3 lin. long, spreading. Areoles almost in the middle of the very shallow sinus between the pairs of spines. Country unknown.

Euphorbia Morinii. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 98; *Fedde*, *Repert.* viii. 89.) G. A small plant. Stem 1½–2 in. thick, sparingly branched, 5–8-angled; angles about 5 lin. broad and high, faintly toothed, separated by sharp furrows. Areoles small. Spines not numerous nor strong, 3½ lin. long. Not uncommon in cultivation. S. Africa.

Euphorbia neutra. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 71, f. 16; *Fedde*, *Repert.* viii. 86.) G. In cultivation for many years either as *E. abyssinica* or *E. Royleana*, from both of which it is quite distinct. It differs from the former in having projecting grey-brown spine-shields and areoles, which in *E. abyssinica* are sunk and become black. Country unknown.

Euphorbia Pseudocactus. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 78; *Fedde*, *Repert.* viii. 87.) G. Similar to *E. Cactus*, but differs in the more slender angled branches. Stem 4- or 5-angled; branches at the base often only 3-angled, in the upper part 4-angled, jointed; sides flat, grooved, grey-green, almost covered towards the angles with yellow-green curves; angles undulate, with a continuous horny band. Spine-pairs strong, each 5–6 lin. long, about ⅔ in. apart. Frequent in gardens, partly under the erroneous name of *E. lactea*. Country unknown.

Euphorbia pteroneura. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 29; *Fedde*, *Repert.* 84.) G. Usually cultivated under the erroneous name of *E. collectivides*. It is a branched shrub, about 1¾ ft. high. Stems scarcely ¼ in. thick, 5- or 6-angled. Leaves alternate, ovate-lanceolate, shortly stalked, obtuse, ⅔–1¼ in. long, 5–10 lin. broad. Probably Mexico.

*Euphorbia similis. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 69, f. 15; *Fedde*, *Repert.* viii. 86.) G. Recently introduced under the name of *E. natalensis*, but it is distinct from *E. natalensis*, Bernh. and very closely resembles *E. abyssinica*. It is not so large and robust as that species, the sinuate ribs are not so thick, the spine-shields are borne on the tips of small recurved teeth, and the areoles are more distant and smaller. Natal?

*Euphorbia Stapfii. (*Berger*, *Suk. Euph.* 59; *Fedde*, *Repert.* viii. 85.) G. Shrubby, scarcely 1¾ ft. high. Branches numerous, arising close-together, 4-angled, with shallow fluted sides; angles almost straight. Pairs of spines mostly about 5 lin. apart, about 2½ lin. long, spreading, blackish. Areoles in the green tissue above the spine-shields, round, rather large. Uganda. (Kew; La Mortola.) [*E. heterochroma*, Pax.]

Fluggea microcarpa. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 246.) Euphorbiaceae. G. A pretty shrub about 6 ft. high. Leaves alternate, shortly petiolate, ovate or obovate, 1–2½ in. long, ½–1¾ in. broad, entire, glabrous. Flowers very small, unisexual, the male in dense axillary clusters, with a honey-like fragrance, the female solitary or 2 together. Fruits subglobose, 1½–2½ lin. across. Tropical and subtropical regions of the Old World; Central China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.)

*Fouquieria splendens. (*B. M.* t. 8318.) Fouquieraceae. G. Shrub, 6–20 ft. high in the wild state, sparingly branched from the base, spiny. Leaves obovate- or oblanceolate-oblong, ¾–1¼ in. long, 3–5 lin. broad, those of the short branchlets fascicled and smaller, shortly petiolate; petioles and midribs usually hardening into persistent spines ½–1 in. long. Inflorescences usually terminal, panicled, narrow, 4–6 in. long. Corolla red; tube straight, 5–8 lin. long; lobes broad-ovate, recurved, 2–2½ in.

long. Stamens 15, much exserted. N. Mexico & S.W. United States. (Glasnevin B. G.)

***Fritillaria imperialis** var. **chitralensis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 171, f. 73.) Liliaceae. H. Differs from the typical form in having rich yellow flowers. Chitral. (Miss Watson.)

***Gamogyne pulchra.** (*K. B.* 1910, 197; *B. M.* t. 8330.) Araceae. S. Perennial glabrous herb. Leaves suberect, petiolate, lanceolate; blade 1¼–1½ in. long, ¾–1½ in. broad, acute, cuneate at the base Peduncles erect, about 6 in. long. Spathe almost nodding, ellipsoid, acute, convolute, opening only at the top, 1½–1¾ in. long, ¾ in. broad, bright crimson. Spadix hardly more than half as long as the spathe. Johor, Malaya. (Kew.)

***Gladiolus Colvillei albus × primulinus.** (*K. B.* 1910, 324.) Iridaceae. H. H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

***Gladiolus dracocephalus × primulinus.** (*K. B.* 1910, 324.) H. H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

Gladiolus primulinus concolor. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1910, n. 176, iv.) H. H. Flowers large, coloured almost uniformly naples-yellow, except 2 of the segments which are sulphur-yellow. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Gladiolus primulinus erectus. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1910, n. 176, iv.) H. H. Stems erect. Flowers large, scarcely hooded, an intense chrome-yellow, with small maroon spots. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Gladiolus primulinus maculatus, major & salmoneus. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1910, n. 176, 59.) H. H. Hybrids obtained by crossing *G. primulinus* with the yellowest-flowered forms of *G. Lemoinei*. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Goldschmidtia. See **Dendrobium vexans.**

Govenia tingens. (*O. R.* 1910, 348.) Orchidaceae. S. A terrestrial herb, 2 or 3 ft. high. Leaf-blade elliptic, about 8 in. long and 2½ in. broad. Scape 2 ft. high. Spike cylindric, about 12-flowered. Flowers much larger than in *G. superba*, yellowish, with transverse purple lines; segments lanceolate to oblong. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Gypsophila carminea (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 66; *J. of H.* 1910, lxi. 63.) Caryophyllaceae. H. A pretty free-flowering annual with a branching habit. Flowers ½ in. across, of a pale shade of carmine. (Dobbie & Co.)

Hemiptelea Davidii. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 275.) Urticaceae. H. A deciduous tree, armed with long spreading straight and often stout spines. Leaves shortly petiolate, oblong, usually 1–1½ in. long and ½ in. broad, acute, crenate-serrate, glabrous except the slightly pilose petioles. Flowers inconspicuous. Fruit obliquely ovate, about 2 lin. long, acute, winged. See *DC. Prodr.* xvii. 164. China; Mongolia; Corea. (St. Petersburg B. G.) [*Zelkova Davidii*, Benth & Hook. f.]

Hibiscus cupreus. (*N. G. B. I.* 1907, 600; *Fedde, Repert.* viii. 351.) Malvaceae. G. Allied to *H. Rosa-sinensis* but differs in the size and form of the flowers and leaves and in other characters. Branches coppery-purplish. Leaves lanceolate, undulate on the margin, usually entire, 2–2¾ in. long, ¾–1¼ in. broad; petiole ¾–1¼ in. long. Involucral bracts 6–8, linear, 3½ lin. long. Petals nearly 2 in. long, purple, with a deep carmine blotch at the base inside. Probably Ceylon. (Florence B. G.)

***Houlletia Sanderi.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 206; *O. R.* 1910, 118; *B. M.* t. 8346.) Orchidaceae. S. Nearest to *H. Lowiana* from which it differs in the falcate-oblong and obtuse lateral lobes of the lip. Pseudobulbs 2–2½ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, about 12 in. long, 1½ in. broad. Scape erect, 10–12 in. long, 2- or 3-flowered. Flowers large, pale yellow, inverted. Sepals somewhat spreading, very concave, broad-ovate or elliptic, about 1¼ in. long. Petals nearly orbicular, about 1¼ in. long. Lip deeply 3-lobed, shorter than the petals. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Hoya fuscomarginata.** (*K. B.* 1910, 278.) Asclepiadaceae. S. Leaves fleshy, ovate-lanceolate, 7–9 in. long, 3–3½ in. broad, 3–5-nerved, tawny on the margins; petiole 1–2 in. long. Umbels many-flowered. Peduncles 1½–2 in. long. Pedicels ¾ in. long. Corolla rotate, about ½ in. across, ochre-yellow or yellowish-green; lobes ovate, 2½ lin. long and broad. Origin unknown. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Huernia appendiculata. (*Berger, Stap.* 174.) Asclepiadaceae. G. A

new species which has been in cultivation for several years under the erroneous name of *H. macrocarpa*. It is very closely allied to *H. Hystrix*, but the stems are almost prostrate and have larger teeth, the peduncles are longer, the flowers somewhat larger, and of an almost white instead of sulphur-yellow ground colour. S. Africa? (La Mortola.)

Hypericum Arnoldianum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 253.) Hypericaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *H. galioides* and *H. lobocarpum*. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.)

Hypericum Dawsonianum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 253.) H. A garden hybrid between *H. lobocarpum* and *H. prolificum*. (Arnold Arboretum.)

Hypericum nothum. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 254.) H. A garden hybrid beeween *H. densiflorum* and *H. Kalmianum*. (Arnold Arboretum.)

***Ilex Fargesii.** (*G. M.* 1910, 809.) Aquifoliaceae. H. A very distinct species remarkable in having leaves 3–4 in. long and only ¼–⅓ in. broad; they are slightly serrated, but are not at all spiny. W. China.

Impatiens Petersiana. (*R. H.* 1910, 123, 451, f. 187 & col. t.) Geraniaceae. G. Closely allied to *I. Holstii*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the bronze-purple colour of its branches and leaves, the latter being more elongated. Flowers similar in shape and size, an intense carmine-red. Petals not emarginate. E. Trop. Africa. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G., introduced in 1902; Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.) [*I. Walleriana*, Hook. f. var. *Petersiana*, Gilg; also in gardens as *I. Holstii* var. *Petersiana*.]

Iris acutikor. (*R. H.* 1910, 335.) Iridaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *I. acutiloba* and *I. Korolkowi*. See *G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 399. (W. R. Dykes.)

Iris albopurpurea colchesterensis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 431.) H. Differs from the type in having flowers of a rich blue with a shade of purple. It is said to be the same as a form previously introduced under the name of *coerulea*. Japan. (Wallace & Co.)

Iris Bulleyana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 418.) H. Distinguished from *I. Clarkei* by its hollow stems. Rhizome slender, widely creeping. Leaves sword-shaped, green above, glaucescent beneath. Stem nearly 1 ft. high. Spathes 2-flowered; valves green, acute. Outer perianth-segments mottled with blue-purple on a creamy ground; inner blue-purple. Yunnan, China. (A. K. Bulley.)

Iris Forrestii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 418, f. 190.) H. Allied to *I. sibirica*. Rhizome slender. Leaves linear, nearly 1 ft. long, ¼ in. broad, shining above, glaucescent beneath. Stem 1 ft. high, leafy, hollow. Spathes 1–2-flowered; valves green, acute, 2–3 in. long. Pedicels 1–1½ in. long. Perianth-segments pale yellow; outer depressed, oblong-cuneate, with a chestnut-veined claw; inner erect, oblong-lanceolate. N.W. Yunnan, China. (A. K. Bulley; W. R. Dykes.)

Iris fulvala. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 431; *J. of H.* 1910, lxi. 465, f.) H. A garden hybrid between *I. fulva* and *I. hexagona Lamancei*. (W. R. Dykes.)

Iris germanica var. **parisiana.** (*R. H.* 1910, 366.) H. Stems up to 2½ ft. high. Flowers of average size, very fresh-coloured, white at the base, strongly striped with bright lilac on all the segments. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Iris iberica × macrantha. (*R. H.* 1910, 247, f. 95.) H. A garden hybrid between *I. iberica* and *I. germanica macrantha*. (F. Denis, Balaruc-les-Bains, Hérault, France.)

Iris Korolcyp. (*R. H.* 1910, 356.) H. A garden hybrid between *I. Korolkowi* and *I. cypriana*. (H. Massé, Petit-Châtenay, Vendée, France.)

Iris lisbonensis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 146.) H. Near *I. subbiflora*, differing chiefly in having a naked stem and remarkably long and broad green spathe-valves. Rhizome fleshy, compact. Leaves sword-shaped, pale yellowish-green, about 8 in. long and ¾ in. broad. Stem simple, about as long as the leaves, 1-flowered. Spathes 2½–3 in. long. Pedicel none. Perianth-tube 1½–2 in. long, greenish, with purple stripes; segments dark red-purple, almost black-purple; beard bluish in front, then white, tipped with blue. Lisbon. (W. R. Dykes.)

***Iris Wilsonii.** (*B. M.* t. 8340.) H. Allied to *I. sibirica*, but the pedicels and herbaceous spathes are long and the flowers are mostly yellow. Rhizome short. Leaves 1–2 ft. long, 3–4 lin. broad. Stem 8–12 in. high, 2- or 1-flowered, cylindric, 1-leaved. Spathes 2¼–4 in. long, 1–2 lin. broad. Pedicels up to 5 in. long. Perianth-tube green, 4–5 lin. long; outer segments nearly

2 in. long, with an oblong- or obovate-elliptic limb, yellow, veined with purple; inner segments oblong-lanceolate, narrowed to a slender claw, ¾–1¼ in. long, 3–4 lin. broad, yellow. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Juniperus pachyphloea. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 139, 289.) Coniferae. H. Three juvenile forms, differing in habit and having blue or whitish-blue growths, are described under the names of **conspicua, elegantissima** and **ericoides.** (Barbier & Co., Orleans.)

Kleinia violacea. (*Berger, Stap.* 399.) Compositae. G. A succulent shrub resembling *K. Anteuphorbium* in habit. Leaves fleshy, obovate-oblong, narrowed into a short petiole. Flower-heads 3–6, in umbel-like groups, often on short lateral branches. Involucre cylindrical, of 6–8 linear bracts. Florets 11, about a half longer than the involucre, pale violet-rose. Abyssinia. (Palermo B. G.)

Lacaena bicolor alba. (*O. R.* 1910, 208.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers of a nearly uniform yellowish-white, destitute of the usual purple markings on the lip. (Glasnevin B. G.) [Syn. *Lueddemannia Sanderiana alba.*]

Laelia chamonicensis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 366.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *L. purpurata* and *L. Jongheana.* (E. F. Clark.)

*Laelia Lundii. (*O. R.* 1910, 62.) S. A very small-growing plant, only about 6 in. high. Pseudobulbs small, ovoid, with one or two narrow very fleshy subterete or channelled leaves. Flowers produced on the young growth. Sepals and petals about ¾ in. long, narrow, white, suffused with lilac. Lip 3-lobed, with small acute side lobes and a broadly elliptic very undulate front lobe, covered with bright purple radiating and reticulated veins. Brazil. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Laelia lynwoodensis. (*O. R.* 1910, 83; *G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 108, as *L. Lynwoodii.*) S. A garden hybrid between *L. Jongheana* and *L. harpophylla.* (J. J. Neale.)

Laelio-cattleya ferrierensis. (*J. H. F.* 1910, 739.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Gaskelliana* and *Laelia cinnabarina.* (Domaine de Ferrières-en-Brie, Seine-et-Marne, France.)

Laelio-cattleya Firminii. (*O. R.* 1910, 22.) G. A garden hybrid between *L.-c. Ceres* and *Cattleya Dowiana aurea.* (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Laelio-cattleya Shepherdii. (*O. R.* 1910, 145, f. 11.) G. A garden hybrid between a yellow variety of *Laelia nigrescens* and *Cattleya Dowiana.* (E. O. Orpet, S. Lancaster, Mass., U.S.A.)

*Leptarrhena amplexifolia. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 279.) Saxifragaceae. H. Grows in compact tufts, the thick fleshy rooting stems interlacing and becoming matted together. Leaves sessile, thick, leathery, oblong-ovate 2½ in. long, 1½ in. broad, evergreen, glossy green above, slightly dentate. Flowering-stems almost leafless, 12–15 in. high, bearing panicles of small white flowers. Rocky Mountains of N.W. America. (Kew.) [Syn. *L. pyrolifolia*, Ser.]

*Ligustrum Henryi. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 287; *G. M.* 1910, 855; *Veitch, N.H.P.* 1910, 12.) Oleaceae. H. A very distinct species apparently of dwarf habit. Branches erect, wiry, rather densely covered with small ovate deep green leaves which have incurved margins. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Lissochilus Andersoni. (*K. B.* 1910, 159.) Orchidaceae. S. Scapes erect, about 1¾ ft. high, covered at the base with a few lanceolate sheaths. Racemes loose, 4–8-flowered. Sepals and petals very pale greenish or sulphur-yellow, ¾–1 in. long, the latter 5 lin. broad. Lip 3-lobed, 1 in. long, white, with 5 to 7 verrucose light purple keels on the disc. Gold Coast. (Kew.)

*Listrostachys imbricata. (*K. B.* 1910, 161.) Orchidaceae. S. Plant very small, with a very short stem. Leaves oblong, fleshy, 5–12 lin. long 2½–3 lin. broad. Scape suberect, 1¼ in. long. Spikes dense, about 7-flowered. Flowers white, small, included in the bracts. Gold Coast. (Kew.)

*Lobelia linnaeoides. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 98, f. 50.) Campanulaceae. H. Similar in habit to *Pratia angulata.* Stems very slender, prostrate, purple. Leaves small, slightly fleshy, dark green above, purple beneath. Peduncles slender, erect, 1½–2 in. long, 1-flowered. Corolla white above, purplish beneath, the colour running down the midrib of the segments. New Zealand. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Lonicera Korolkowi var. aurora. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii; *M. D. G.* 1910,

114, f. 10 c.) Caprifoliaceae. H. Bracteoles longer than in the type. Corolla also longer (8–9 lin. long), rose-coloured. (L. Späth, Berlin; Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Lueddemannia Sanderiana alba. See **Lacaena bicolor alba.**

Lunaria biennis var. **corcyrensis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 265.) Cruciferae. H. A variety with blue flowers. Corfu. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.) [*L. annua*, L. var.]

Lycaste lata. (*K. B.* 1910, 370.) Orchidaceae. S. Allied to *L. Barringtoniae*, but it has much shorter and broader sepals and petals. Pseudobulbs oblong-ellipsoid, 2¾ in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves elliptic-lanceolate, about 8 in. long, 2½ in. broad. Scape about 1¼ in. long. Sepals and apex of the petals green, the remainder of the flower white. Upper sepal obovate-oblong, 1⅜ in. long, about ⅝ in. broad; lateral sepals elliptic oblong, 1½ in. long, ⅝ in. broad. Petals subspathulate, 1¼ in. long, about ⅝ in. broad. Lip 1¾ in long, 7½ lin. broad. Peru. (F. Sander & Son.)

Lycaste peruviana. (*K. B.* 1910, 160; *G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 354.) S. Pseudobulbs oblong, 6-angled, 4 in. long, 1½–2 in. broad, 2-leaved. Leaves petiolate, elliptic-lanceolate, about 9 in. long, 3 in. broad. Scape erect, 5½ in. long. Sepals and petals oblong-lanceolate, 1½–2 in. long, light tawny brown, becoming paler at the base. Lip 3-lobed, 1 in. long, nearly white. The species resembles *L. Barringtoniae*, but it has longer pseudobulbs and flowers with narrower segments. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Macaranga saccifera.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 344.) Euphorbiaceae. S. A tree or shrub; branches densely clothed with tawny-yellow hairs. Leaves deeply 3-lobed, cordate at the base, 8–10 in. long; petiole 8–10 in. long, bearing at the base a pair of curious saccate stipules. See *Engler's Jahrbücher*, xix. 93, t. 1. Congo. (Brussels B. G.)

Mahonia Aquifolium juglandifolia. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 88, 289.) Berberidaceae. H. Leaflets smaller and much thicker than those of the type, almost sessile; veins shining red. (Simon-Louis, Plantières, Metz.)

Mahonia haematocarpa. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 90.) H. Very similar to *M.* (*Berberis*) *Fremontii*, and probably only a variety of that species, having the terminal leaflet more developed than the others. Western United States. (Simon-Louis.)

Mahonia pinnata var. **Wagneri.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 90, 290.) H. Leaves often subsessile, reddish when young: leaflets in 3–5 pairs, acutely 4- or 5-lobed each side, obscurely green and scarcely shining above, paler beneath. (Simon-Louis.)

Mahonia repens var. **macrocarpa.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 87, 289.) H. Differs from the type in having less opaque-green leaves and thicker fruits. (Simon-Louis.)

***Malus floribunda purpurea.** (*R. H.* 1910, 539.) Rosaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *Pyrus floribunda atrosanguinea* and *P. Niedzwetzkyana*. (Barbier & Co., Orléans.) [*Pyrus.*]

Mammillaria Bödekeriana. (*M. K.* 1910, 108, f.) Cactaceae. G. Simple, globose or ovoid, 2½ in. high, 1¾ in. across, rounded above, with a scarcely depressed glabrous summit. Tubercles loosely arranged, cylindrical, about 5 lin. long and 2½ lin. thick, naked in the axils. Radial spines about 20, white; central 3, of which 1, the strongest, is about ½ in. long and hooked. Flowers 1–1¼ in. long, white, with tawny stripes. Country unknown. (F. De Laet, Contich, Belgium.)

Mammillaria bombycina. (*M. K.* 1910, 149, 191; *Gfl.* 1910, 521.) G. Globose or ellipsoid, 3½ in. high, 2½ in. thick, light green, slightly depressed at the summit which is covered by white wool and spines. Tubercles shortly cylindric, rounded at the apex. Axils white-woolly. Radial spines, 30–40, stiff, slender, arranged in the form of a comb, silky, the longest 5 lin. long; central spines 4, arranged crosswise, 3½–10 lin. long, the upper two shortest, the lowest hooked, all white at the base and yellow or tawny at the tips. Flowers unknown. Mexico. (F. De Laet.)

Mammillaria cordigera. (*Gfl.* 1910, 445, f. 50; *M. K.* 1910, 191.) G. Very similar to *M. bombycina* differing chiefly by having 4-angled tubercles broader than long, and cordiform areoles, instead of cylindric tubercles longer than broad, and circular areoles. Country not recorded. (E. Heese, Gross-Lichterfelde, Berlin.)

Mammillaria Emskötteriana. (*M. K.* 1910, 139, f.) G. Irregularly tufted, globose, then shortly cylindrical, 2 in. high, 1¾ in. across, slightly

depressed at the summit where it is furnished with white woolly hairs. Tubercles conical, 5 lin. long, loosely arranged. Axils naked. Radial spines 20–25, spreading horizontally, bristle-like, white, partly with red-brown tips, up to ¾ in. long; central spines 6–8, the same size as the radial and similar in colour. Flowers tawny-yellow, about 1¼ in. long. Mexico. (R. Emskötter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Maxillaria Johniana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 66.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species allied to *M. irrorata*. Pseudobulbs small, oblong, 1-leaved. Leaves petiolate; blades oblong, obtuse, up to 3⅓ in. long and about 1 in. broad. Scape 1-flowered. Flowers widely expanded, almost 1⅝ in. across, white, with the upper half of the sepals and petals deep lilac, and the oblong lip yellowish, with a broad marginal band of lilac. Andes of Peru. (K. W. John, Andernach-on-the Rhine.)

Megaclinium fuscum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 237; *O. R.* 1910, 147.) Orchidaceae. S. Inflorescence with a flattened dark purple rhachis, spotted with white. Flowers brownish-purple, arranged in a row on each side of the rhachis. Country not recorded. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Megaclinium lutescens.** *K. B.* 1910, 158.) S. Pseudobulbs ovoid-oblong, tetragonal, about 8 lin. long, 2-leaved. Leaves sessile, narrow-oblong, ¾–1½ in. long, 2½–3½ lin. broad. Scapes 1¼–1⅝ in. long; rhachis very narrow, ¾–1¼ in. long. Flowers nearly sessile, honey-yellow, scarcely ¼ in. long. Distinguished from *M. minutum* by the much narrower rhachis and the acuminate dorsal sepal. Gold Coast. (Kew.)

Melastoma normale. (*R. H.* 1910, 332, col. t.) Melastomaceae. G. Plant about 5 ft. high, with brownish-grey young branches bearing long hairs. Leaves petiolate, ovate-oblong, 5–6 in. long, ¾–2 in. broad in the middle, 5-nerved, clothed above with greyish scattered hairs, with a yellowish felt beneath. Flowers several together at the ends of the branches, destitute of bracts. Calyx covered with a tawny-yellow pubescence; lobes linear-subulate. Petals ovate, a beautiful lilac-rose, 1 in. long. India, Malaya and Polynesia. (Paris B. G.) [According to Fl. Brit. Ind., *M. napalense*, Lodd. Bot. Cab. t. 707, is a synonym of *M. normale*.]

***Meliosma Veitchiorum.** (*K. B.* 1910, 173, f.; *G. M.* 1910, 917.) Sabiaceae. H. A deciduous tree 40–50 ft. high, with very thick young shoots covered with a rust-coloured pubescence. Leaves pinnate, 2–3 ft. long; leaflets 9 or 11, ovate or oblong, pointed, the largest 6–8 in. long, 3–3½ in. broad. Inflorescence an erect terminal panicle or cluster of panicles, pyramidal in outline, up to 18 in. high. Flowers white, ⅛ in. across. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Mertensia echioides** var. **elongata.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 391, f. 176, the figure as *M. echioides lanceolata*; *G. M.* 1910, 468.) Boraginaceae. H. Resembles *M. primuloides* in habit. Stems 9–12 in. high. Flowers Gentian-blue. (Bakers'.) [This is probably *M. elongata*, Benth., a Kashmir plant, which, in *Fl. Brit. Ind.* iv. 170, is treated as a distinct species.]

Metternichia Wercklei. (*R. H.* 1910, 149.) Solanaceae. G. A beautiful evergreen sarmentose shrub, sometimes growing naturally as an epiphyte, with an edible tuberous rootstock. Leaves ovate, entire, coriaceous. Flowers 8–25 together, in terminal corymbs up to 7 in. long. Corolla funnel-shaped, resembling in form that of the *Gloxinia*, 3 in. long, 2 in. across the 5-lobed limb, white, passing to sulphur-yellow, fragrant. Costa Rica. (Paris B. G.)

Micromeles caloneura. (*K. B.* 1910, 192; *B. M.* t. 8335.) Rosaceae. H. Tree or shrub. Leaves elliptic- or obovate-oblong, 2½–3½ in. long, 1¼–1⅝ in. broad, twice serrate-crenate, glabrous above, sparingly hairy on the nerves beneath; petioles ½ in. long. Flowers white, ¼ in. across, in rather crowded corymbs borne on short twigs. Stamens about 20; anthers violet-purple. Fruit globose-pyriform, brown, with white dots, 4–5 lin. long. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Miltoglossum Vuylstekei. See **Odontonia Vuylstekei.**

Miltonia Robsonae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 353.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *M. Roezlii* and *M. vexillaria* "Queen Alexandra." (J. Robson.)

Miltonia Rogersonii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 189.) S. "Like a large pale *M. vexillaria*." (Trustees of the late E. Rogerson.)

Miltonia vexillaria Laurae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 300; *O. R.* 1910, 171.) S. Flowers very dark-coloured, almost purple. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Miltonia Warscewiczii leucochila. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 476.) S. Sepals and petals pale purple, white and crimped at the margins. Lip large, the lower half ruby-purple, semi-transparent in the middle. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Montanoa grandiflora. (*R. H.* 1910, 174, ff. 66–68.) Compositae. G. Taller and more branched than *M. bipinnatifida*, the leaves larger, broadly lobed, the blade extending to the base of the petiole in the form of wings. Flower-heads 2–2½ in. across, with 8–10 (not 5 or 6 as in *M. bipinnatifida*) linear-lanceolate white ray-florets. Mexico. (R. Roland-Gosselin, Villefranche-sur-Mer, France.)

Montbretia imperialis. (*J. H. F.* 1910, 498.) Iridaceae. H. A garden form remarkable for its very large flowers, which are 3½–3¾ in. across, orange-red, very lightly spotted with brown on the claws of the segments. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris.)

Mormodes Wolteriana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 229.) Orchidaceae. S. Somewhat similar to *M. buccinator*. Raceme up to 10-flowered, 5 in. long; rhachis green; bracts small, triangular, about 5 lin. long. Sepals and petals spreading, ovate-lanceolate, 1⅓–1½ in. long, 4–5 lin. broad, acuminate, revolute along the margin, orange-brown, paler outside. Lip rhombic, with a cuneate or shortly-clawed base, 3-lobed, of the lower flowers up to 1¼ in. long, of the upper ¾ in. long, orange-brown, hairy inside. Peru. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Narcissus Fosteri. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 342, f. 146.) Amaryllidaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *N. Bulbocodium* var. *citrinum* and *N. triandrum*. (Lady Foster; Cambridge B. G.)

***Neoglaziovia concolor.** (*B. M.* t. 8348.) Bromeliaceae. S. A shortly-stemmed herb resembling a *Dyckia*. Leaves 5–8, linear, 1½–2 ft. long, 1 in. broad, white-lepidote, prickly on the edges with subulate or sometimes incurved spines 2 lin. long. Raceme terminal, shorter than the leaves; pedicels less than ¼ in. long. Calyx scarlet, ovoid, more than ½ in. long; lobes short, blunt. Petals violet, oblong-spathulate, ¾ in. long, with lacerated basal scales 1 lin. long. Brazil. (Kew.)

***Neoglaziovia variegata.** (*B. M.* sub t. 8348.) S. Differs from *N. concolor* in being taller, and the leaves, instead of being uniformly white-lepidote as is that species, are glabrous or only very minutely lepidote. Brazil. (Kew.)

Neolauchea pulchella. (*O. R.* 1910, 360.) Orchidaceae. S. Plant only about 3 in. high, with a creeping rhizome and ovoid pseudobulbs about 3 lin. long, each bearing a single slender terete leaf. Scapes 1-flowered, about as long as the leaves. Flowers 5 lin. long, bright purple. Sepals and petals subconnivent. Lip erect, with 2 sharply reflexed angles at the base. Probably Tropical America. (Glasnevin B. G. Originally introduced into Austria about the year 1897.)

***Nepenthes nobilis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 319, 337, f. 141; *G. M.* 1910, 870.) Nepenthaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *N. sanguinea* and *N. Curtisii superba*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Nephrolepis Neuberti. (*R. H.* 1910, 442.) Filices. S. A sport from *N. exaltata* var. *Whitmani*, distinguished by its dwarfer habit and extremely fine divisions of the fronds. (Neubert, Wandsbek, Germany.)

***Notylia trisepala.** (*B. M.* t. 8306.) Orchidaceae. S. An epiphyte, with oblong pseudobulbs scarcely ½ in. long, each bearing 1 leaf. Leaves oblong, 1¾–3 in. long, ¾–1¼ in. broad. Scape pendulous, 3–7 in. long, with a long many-flowered raceme. Flowers pale green, scarcely ¼ in. long. Sepals and petals ovate-oblong or oblong. Lip suberect, ovate-scoopshaped. First introduced about 1850. Mexico. (W. E. Ledger.)

Nymphaea Rehneltiana. (*Gfl.* 1910, 154, f. 11.) Nymphaeaceae. S. A very free-flowering new species. Tubers obovate, medium-sized. Leaves almost round, slightly sinuate on the margin, darker green above, green somewhat tinged with violet beneath. Flowers violet-scented. Sepals 4, broad and obtuse. Petals about 14, obvate or spathulate, pale blue, darker towards the tips and on the back. Northern Territory of S. Australia. (F. Henkel, Darmstadt, Germany.)

Octomeria decipiens. (*Orchis*, 1910, 58.) Orchidaceae. S. Leaves semi-terete, up to 4½ in. long, ¾–1 in. broad,

3-nerved. Flowers fasciculate, distinctly shortly stalked, pale yellow. Upper sepal free; lateral sepals slightly connate at the base; all ovate, about 3 lin. long and 1¼ lin. broad. Petals ovate-lanceolate, the same size as the sepals. Lip triangular-elongated-ovate, 2 lin. long, 1 lin. broad. Brazil. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Odontioda beechense. (*O. R.* 1910, 152.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum Rolfeae*. (H. J. Craven.)

Odontioda Corneyana. (*O. R.* 1910, 123.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum Lambeauianum*. (H. J. Craven.)

Odontioda cuprea. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 142; *O. R.* 1910, 86, 94.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum cristatum*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontioda ignea. (*J. H. F.* 1910, 473.) G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Lindeni* and *Cochlioda Noetzliana*. (H. Graire, Amiens, France.)

Odontioda Leeana. (*O. R.* 1910, 153.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Odontoglossum spectabile*. (W. R. Lee.)

Odontioda maculatissima. (*T. H.* 1910, 141.) G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum amoenum* and *Cochlioda sanguinea*. (L. Linden, Brussels.)

Odontioda nevense. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 431; *O. R.* 1910, 210.) G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum nevadense* and *Cochlioda Noetzliana*. (W. Thompson.)

Odontioda Seymourii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 142; *O. R.* 1910, 86.) G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum Uroskinneri* and *Cochlioda vulcanica*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Odontioda speciosa. (*R. H. B.* 1910, 358.) G. A garden hybrid. Parents not recorded. (Duchesne & Lanthoine, Watermael, Belgium.)

Odontioda Wilsonii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 220, 253; *O. R.* 1910, 312.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda vulcanica* and *Odontoglossum Pescatorei*. (R. G. Thwaites; W. Bull & Sons.)

Odontoglossum Blackii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 173; *O. R.* 1910, 115.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *O. Rossii* and *O. Pescatorei*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Odontoglossum Cravenianum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 173; *G. M.* 1910, 211, f.; *O. R.* 1910, 113, f. 9.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. cirrhosum* and *O. ramosissimum*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum crispum Cravenianum. (*O. R.* 1910, 123.) G. A fine flower with large blotches of chocolate-red. (H. J. Craven.)

Odontoglossum crispum Evansianum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 353.) G. Segments of the flower almost covered with deep claret-coloured blotches. (J. Robson.)

Odontoglossum crispum Julliettiae. (*R. H.* 1910, 226.) G. Flower copper-red, perfect in form. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Newtonii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 269.) G. Flowers large, with cinnamon-brown blotches. (H. S. Goodson.)

Odontoglossum crispum trilabellum. (*O. R.* 1910, 61.) G. Sepals fringed and similar in shape to the petals, the adjacent halves of the lateral ones having yellow crests and dark blotches like those of the lip. (O. O. Wrigley.)

Odontoglossum Dixonae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 288; *O. R.* 1910, 340.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Edwardi* and *O. luteopurpureum hystrix*. (H. Dixon.)

Odontoglossum keighleyense. (*O. R.* 1910, 152.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. amabile* and *O. crispum*. (H. J. Craven.)

Odontoglossum regale. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 237.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. ardentissimum* and *O. Lawrenceanum*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum Rossianae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 173.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Rossii* and *O. Adrianae*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum splendens. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 143; *O. R.* 1910, 86; *G. M.* 1910, 191, 193, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. eximium* and *O. Wilckeanum*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum Thwaitesii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 304.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. ardentissimum* and *O. Harryanum*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Odontonia Lambeauiana. (*O. R.* 1910, 210.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Miltonia Warscewiczii* and *Odontoglossum Lambeauianum*. (Peeters & Sons, Brussels.)

Odontonia Vuylstekei. (*O. R.* 1910, 209.) G. A garden hybrid between *Miltonia vexillaria gigantea* and *Odontoglossum amabile*. (Ch. Vuylsteke, Loochristi, Ghent.) [Syn. *Miltoglossum Vuylstekei*; T. H. 1910, 241, t. 204.]

Oncidioda Charlesworthii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 188; *O. R.* 1910, 318.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda Noetzliana* and *Oncidium incurvum*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

***Oncidium Ballii.** (*K. B.* 1910, 371.) Orchidaceae. G. Resembles *O. murinum* in habit, but it has larger bracts and an oblong obtuse lip with a broad callus. Pseudobulbs ovate, compressed, 2–2½ in. long, 1-leaved at the apex, 2-leaved at the base. Leaves oblong, 4–6½ in. long, 1–1¾ in. broad. Scape about 12 in. long. Panicle straight, narrow, dense, about 7 in. long, many-flowered. Flowers small, bright yellow, with brown markings on the lower half of the sepals and petals, and the base of the lip darker shining brown. Country unknown. (G. Shorland Ball.)

Oncidium Beyrodtianum. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 572.) G. Allied to *O. varicosum* and *O. flexuosum*, but easily distinguished from both by the crest of the lip, which is simple, quadrate-rounded, and scarcely warty above the base. Inflorescence paniculate, 16-20 in. long. Flowers golden-yellow, similar to those of *O. flexuosum*. Brazil. (O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, Berlin.)

Oncidium Mantinii Lowii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 145.) G. Flowers unusually large, a beautiful citron-yellow, with obscure olive-brown markings on the sepals, petals and front of the lip. (E. V. Low.)

Oncidium Sanderae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 67; *O. R.* 1910, 351; *G. M.* 1910, 593.) G. Most nearly allied to *O. Papilio*. It differs in the much crisped lighter-coloured lateral sepals and lip, and in the column wings being broken up into more numerous filiform capitate appendages. Lateral sepals clear bright yellow, with very numerous brown bars and spots. Front lobe of the lip similar in colour, with a broad band of brown spots round the margin. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Osmunda palustris crispato-congesta. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 303; *Gard.* 1910, 247.) Filices. A dwarf form with crested bronze-green fronds. (H. B. May & Sons.)

***Ourisia Cockayniana.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 314.) Scrophulariaceae. H. Grows naturally in large patches, with its creeping and rooting stems matted together. Leaves small, ovate, bright green above, purplish beneath; petioles short, broad, ciliate. Flowering-stems erect, 3–6 in. high, bearing several whorls of 3 sessile leaves. Flowers produced in the upper whorls, on pedicels 1½ in. long. Corolla pure white, with a few yellow hairs in the throat, nearly 1 in. across. New Zealand. (T. A. Dorrien Smith.)

***Palisota Albertii.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 423.) Commelinaceae. S. Nearly stemless. Leaves 1½–3 ft. long, 4–10 in. broad, broadest at the apex, abruptly and shortly acuminate, long-attenuated at the base, not variegated, very dark green above, grey-pubescent or silvery-white beneath; petiole thick, 4–10 in. long, broadly channelled, pilose but destitute of marginal hairs. Belgian Congo. (Brussels B. G.?)

***Palisota Elizabethae.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 423, f. 176.) S. Resembles *P. Albertii*, but it is not so robust, the leaves are variegated, and the petioles are furnished with marginal hairs. The long-acuminate leaves are 2–3 ft. long and 4–10 in. broad, and have a greenish-yellow band running down the centre. Belgian Congo. (Brussels B. G.?)

Paliurus orientalis. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 246.) Rhamnaceae. H.? A small tree; shoots of the year olive-green in autumn and winter; spines nearly as long as the petioles, deep black, directed straight upwards or occasionally slightly curved. Leaves rather long-stalked, 3 in. long, 2 in. broad, shining green on both sides, equally and obtusely toothed, prominently 3-nerved. The fruits are larger and thicker than those of *P. australis*. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.) [Apparently not the true *P. orientalis*, Hemsl., which is spineless.]

Papaver Schinzianum. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 573.) Papaveraceae. H. Probably a garden hybrid between

P. rupifragum and a species allied to *P. lateritium*. It has been cultivated as *P. Heldreichii*. Flowers brick-red. Petals suborbicular-obovate, 1–1¼ in. long. Capsule obovoid-club-shaped or more club-shaped. (Zurich B. G.)

Paphiopedilum Charlesworthii var. **Karthausii.** (*O. R.* 1910, 337, f. 21.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers very large, nearly circular in outline. Dorsal sepal 3⅛ in. across, very richly coloured. Petals broad and short. (C. F. Karthaus, Potsdam, Berlin.)

***Paulownia Duclouxii.** (*B. S. D. F.* 1908, 162; *M. D. G.* 1910, 246.) Scrophulariaceae. H.? A large tree. Leaves roundish, about 18 in. across, acutely 4- or 5-lobed, somewhat cordate at the base, toothed, downy beneath; principal veins reddish; petioles 16 in. long, densely and softly hairy, brown-red at the base. Inflorescence more villous than in *P. Fortunei*. Corolla white, slightly rose-coloured inside. Yunnan, China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu; O. Dode, Paris.)

***Pectinaria asperiflora.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 174.) Asclepiadaceae. G. Plant consisting of a cluster of globose oblong or cylindric leafless stems, ½–¾ in. thick, producing at their tips small drooping and somewhat globose flowers rather less than ¼ in. across, dull purplish outside, the whole surface inside frosted-white, dotted with crimson, and very beautiful when seen under the microscope. Corolla-lobes united at the tips, with only very small fissures between them. S. Africa. (Kew.)

***Pentstemon triflorus.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 296.) Scrophulariaceae. H. A bushy plant, about 3 ft. high, with dark green leaves. Flowers 1½–1¾ in. long, coral-red, borne in loose panicles. Mexico. (Bees, Ltd.)

***Pertya sinensis.** (*K. B.* 1910, 174, as *Portya sinensis*.) Compositae. H. A bushy deciduous shrub, 4–6 ft. high, with slender ribbed branches. Leaves on the young branches alternate, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 2–3 in. long, ¾–1 in. broad, on the year-old branches less than half the size of the others, and produced 4–6 together in fascicles. Flower-heads pink, ½ in. across, solitary on a slender peduncle ½–1 in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Phaius Cooperi. (*K. B.* 1910, 159; *G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 46; xlviii. 253; *G. M.* 1910, 787.) Orchidaceae. S. A handsome species differing from *P. callosus* in its larger flowers and in having the spur of the lip twice as long. Sepals and petals bright red-brown in front, pale yellow behind, about 2 in. long. Lip funnel-shaped, about 1¾ in. long, white at first, soon changing to light yellow, with reddish markings in the throat and a pair of lateral red-brown blotches near the apex of the tube outside. Country unknown, possibly Malaya. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Philadelphus Satsumanus var. **nikoënsis.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 249.) Saxifragaceae. H. Differs from the type in having ovate-elliptic or ovate-oblong long-acuminate leaves, which are hairy on both sides, especially on the nerves beneath. Pedicels glabrous or almost glabrous. Calyx glabrous. Japan. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.)

***Picea complanata.** (*K. B.* 1910, 174.) Coniferae. H. Leaves needle-shaped, ¾–1 in. long, with the glaucous lines of stomata on the upper side only. Cones cylindrical, but tapering towards both ends, 4–5 in. long, 1¼ in. broad in the middle; scales somewhat resembling an oyster-shell in shape, slightly toothed on the upper edge. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Picea orientalis semivirgata. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 288, 290.) H. A form in which the primary branches have only a few lateral branches, the plant thus having a loose somewhat twiggy appearance.

Pinus flexilis albo-variegata. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 288, 290.) Coniferae. H. Differs from the typical form in having many of the leaves white, the others being pale green. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin, Wendisch-Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

***Pistacia chinensis.** (*K. B.* 1910, 393, f.) Anacardiaceae. H. A deciduous tree attaining a height of 80 ft. Leaves pinnate; leaflets usually 10 or 12, occasionally 11 or 13, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, 2½–3½ in. long, ¾ in. broad, unequally divided by the midrib. Flowers unisexual, unattractive, the male crowded in racemes about 2 in. long, the females in laxer racemes 7–9 in. long. Fruits the size of peppercorns, first red, then blue. Central China. (Kew; Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.)

Platycerium Vassei. (*R. H.* 1910, 530.) Filices. S. A new species allied to *P. aethiopicum* from which it is easily distinguished by the habit of the sterile fronds and by the dichotomous branching of the fertile ones.

Sterile fronds smooth, closely adpressed to the support of the plant, oval, convex in front, not laciniate, with nerves slightly prominent; fertile fronds crowded, regularly dichotomous. Mozambique. (Paris B. G.)

***Pleiocarpa mutica.** (*B. M.* t. 8343.) Apocynaceeae. S. Remarkable in the order for its fruit of 5 carpels. Shrub, 5 ft. high. Leaves opposite, elliptic or oblong, 3–6 in. long, 1½–2¼ in. broad, thinly coriaceous; petiole 3 lin. long. Flowers in dense axillary globose clusters. Sepals ovate, about 1 lin. long. Corolla pure white; tube cylindric, 6–8 lin. long; lobes ovate or oblong, 3–3½ lin. long. W. Trop. Africa. (Glasgow B. G.; Kew.)

Pleurothallis crinifera. (*O. R.* 1910, 40.) Orchidaceae. G. A very small plant with a creeping rhizome closely beset with leaves. Leaves orbicular, fleshy, light green, covered with round purple spots. Inflorescence short, bearing 4 flowers, each about ⅓ in. long and covered outside with long whitish hairs. Dorsal sepal oblong, light green, with pale brown dots; lateral sepals united, red-purple, with a little green marbling near the margin. Petals broadly spathulate at the apex, light green. Lip 3-lobed, whitish, purple-spotted. Brazil. (Rev. J. C. B. Fletcher.)

Pleurothallis cuneifolia. (*Orchis*, 1910, 60.) G. Leaves very fleshy, lanceolate, apiculate, and with an acute tooth on each side at the apex. Scape and pedicels hair-like. Flowers 3½ lin. long. Lower half of sepals thin, almost transparent and glabrous, pale yellow, with carmine-red spots and transverse bands, upper half very fleshy, finely hairy, pale reddish brown. Petals and lip scarcely half as long as the sepals. Brazil. (Berlin-Dahlem B.G.) [Syn. *Lepanthes Wawraeana*, Barb.-Rodr.]

***Polemonium carneum.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 134, f. 49.) Polemoniaceae. H. A freely-branching plant 1–3 ft. high. Leaves pinnate; leaflets ovate or oblong-lanceolate, 1½ in. long. Flowers 3 to 5 together in somewhat umbel-like inflorescences, rather large, salmon- or flesh-coloured, fading to purple. California. (Seeds were received by Mr. Stein, Island of Islay, Scotland, 50 years ago, and the plant has been grown unidentified till 1908.)

Polystachya dendrobiiflora. (*N. B.* v. 173.) Orchidaceae. S. The finest species of the genus. Flowers up to 20 together, in a short corymb, white, suffused with pale rose, in size and shape resembling those of *Dendrobium barbatulum* (B. M. t. 5918). Sepals 1 in. long, scarcely ¼ in broad. Petals slightly smaller. Lip ⅜ in. long, nearly ½ in. broad, marked at the base with an elongated-triangular blood-red blotch. German E. Africa. (Berlin-Dahlem B. G.)

Polystachya golungensis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 463.) S. Plant about 4 in. high. Pseudobulbs short, bearing on the upper part narrow leaves of very firm texture. Inflorescence branched, with many small light yellow flowers. Tropical Africa. (W. E. Balston.)

***Polystachya paniculata.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 145, 462, f. 202; *O. R.* 1910, 279.) S. A curious and pretty species with flattened pseudobulbs, narrowly oblong leaves, and a crowded panicle of small flowers varying in colour from coppery-yellow to reddish-orange. The young growths are blotched with purple. Trop. Africa. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Potentilla fruticosa var. **mandshurica.** (*R. H.* 1910, 57.) Rosaceae. H. Very similar to *P. fruticosa* var. *Vilmoriniana*, differing only in its very much smaller size and less erect branches. Mandshuria.

***Potentilla fruticosa** var. **Vilmoriniana.** (*R. H.* 1910, 56, f. 17.) H. An erect shrub attaining about 3 ft. in height, differing from the type in being much more whitish-villous, especially on the young branches and on the underside of the leaves, which are smaller. Flowers rather larger, pale sulphur-yellow. Tibet. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Primula anisiaca. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 294, 388.) Primulaceae. H. A natural hybrid between *P. vulgaris* and *P. elatior*. (R. Farrer.)

Primula Briscoei. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 219, 235.) H. A garden hybrid between *P. Bulleyana* and *P. japonica*. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Primula sonchifolia. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 58, f. 35.) H. An alpine species. Leaves oblong or obovate-oblong, up to 6 or 8 in. long, rounded at the apex, narrowed at the base into a broadly winged petiole. Scapes 3–5 in. high, appearing before the leaves, surrounded at the base by a number of large scales which are covered by a rich orange-coloured meal. Flowers 5–8 together. Corolla blue; limb 7½–14 lin. across, having toothed or fringed lobes. N.W. Yunnan, China. (Bees, Ltd.)

Prunus japonica var. **Engleri.** (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 23; *M. D. G.* 1910, 97.) Rosaceae. H. Leaves even the autumn ones rather densely shortly hairy beneath on the midrib and nerves, sparingly hairy between the nerves. Corolle pale flesh-coloured. Fruit bright scarlet, sometimes 5½ lin. long and 4½ lin. broad, apiculate at the apex, sometimes 8½ lin. long and 8 lin. broad, rounded at the apex. (Berlin - Dahlem B. G.; L. Späth, Berlin.)

Prunus japonica var. **Thunbergii.** (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 23; *M. D. G.* 1910, 97.) H. Leaves quickly becoming quite glabrous. Corolla rose-coloured. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Prunus Sweginzowii. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 62; *M. D. G.* 1910, 97, f.) H. A small quite glabrous shrub very similar to *P. nana*, from which it is chiefly distinguished by the large size and foliaceous character of most of the stipules, and the unequal very sharp double teeth of the leaves. Calyx tubular, 5 lin. long, with oblong glandular - fimbriate lobes. Petals oblong-obovate from a cuneate base, 5 lin. long, 3 lin. broad, deep rose. Turkestan. (M. von. Sivers, Roemershof, Riga.)

Psoralea affinis. (*B. M.* t. 8331.) Leguminosae. G. Cultivated for many years under the name of *P. pinnata* or as a variety of that species. It differs from the true *P. pinnata* in having peduncles as long as the leaves, and very obtuse calyx-lobes, which are densely covered on both sides with black hairs. S. Africa.

Pteris Degoesi. (*T. H.* 1910, 9.) Filices. G. Apparently of garden origin. No description given. (M. Degoes.)

Pteris Lecouteulxi. (*R. H.* 1910, 392.) G. Apparently of garden origin. No description given. (Le Couteulx, Chesnay, Seine - et - Oise, France.)

Pterocarya hupehensis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 291.) Juglandaceae. H. A tree from 30 to 70 ft. high, with a spreading bushy head. Leaves pinnate; leaflets 7–9, hairy along the veins and in the axils of the veins. Fruits glabrous, with large rounded wings, arranged in spikes up to 2 ft. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Pyrus Folgneri.** (*K. B.* 1910, 175.) Rosaceae. H. A species of the *Micromeles* group. A slender tree, 10–30 ft. high, with graceful often pendulous branches. Leaves oval, tapering at both ends, 2–3½ in. long, ¾–1½ in. broad, serrulate, dark green and glabrous above, covered beneath with a white felt. Flowers white, in lax corymbs. Fruits red, ovoid, ¼ in. long. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Ranunculus Enysii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 360.) Ranunculaceae. H. A slender leafy glabrous plant, 6–15 in. high. Leaves all radical, 3–5-foliolate or biternate; leaflets long - stalked, very variable in size and amount of cutting, sometimes large and rounded, toothed or 3–5-lobed, sometimes cut to the base into 3–5 incised toothed or lobed segments, occasionally pinnately divided; petioles 2–6 in. long. Scapes longer than the leaves. Flowers yellow, ½–1 in. across. The description is mainly from Cheeseman's *Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, 13. New Zealand. (G. Reuthe.)

***Ranunculus insignis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 360.) H. A stout erect plant, 1–3 ft. high, usually villous. Radical leaves large, rounded-cordate or reniform, thick, leathery, crenate, often shortly lobed, 4–9 in. across; petioles stout; stem leaves smaller, the upper cut and lobed. Peduncles often very many, stout. Flowers golden-yellow, 1–2 in. across. The description is from Cheeseman's *Manual of the New Zealand Flora*, 10. New Zealand. (G. Reuthe.)

***Rehmannia Briscoei.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 189, f. 80; *G. M.* 1910, 240.) Scrophulariaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *R. angulata* of gardens (=*R. elata*, N.E. Br.) and *R. Henryi*. The reverse cross has been made at Kew. See *K. B.* 1910, 325. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Rehmannia elata.** (*B. M.* sub t. 8302.) G. The name proposed for the plant included in the list of 1903 as *R. angulata*. It is twice as large as the true *R. angulata* and differs in the lobing of the leaves and in the colour of the rather larger flowers. Central China.

***Rhododendron concinnum.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 5, 7, f.; *K. B.* 1910, 115.) Ericaceae. H. A dwarf densely branched shrub. Leaves ovate or oval-oblong, 1–1¾ in. long including the petiole, very obtuse at the base, at first densely lepidote on both sides, finally naked above, at first yellow, then silvery, with reddish scales beneath. Flowers fasciculate, on rather slender peduncles 4–5 lin. long. Corolla

funnel-shaped, about ¾ in. long, lepidote outside, villous below the middle inside, pale yellow, faintly spotted on the upper lobe. Description chiefly from *Journ. Linn Soc.* xxvi. 21. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Rhododendron flavidum. (*B. M.* t. 8326.) H. A small shrub, 1½-2 ft. high, densely branched. Leaves closely set, persistent, ovate-oblong, 5–10 lin. long, closely scaly on both sides; petiole 1–1½ lin. long. Flowers 3–5 together at the tips of the twigs. Pedicels 2–3½ lin. long. Calyx almost 2-lipped, herbaceous, lobes ovate, 2–3 lin. long. Corolla yellow, almost regular, nearly rotate, about 1¼ in. broad. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [Syn. *R. primulinum*, Hemsl. in G. C. 1910, xlvii. 4, 229, f. 101.]

***Rhododendron Griffithianum × campylocarpum.** (*K. B.* 1910, 326.) H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

***Rhododendron Harrovianum.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 4; *B. M.* t. 8309) H. Shrub, 2–3 ft. high, with straight rigid branches. Leaves persistent, narrow-lanceolate, 1¼-3 in. long, dark shining green above, closely lepidote beneath; petiole 2–4 lin. long. Flowers in clusters of 3–5 at the tips of the branches; pedicels ½–¾ in. long. Corolla campanulate, ¾-1 in. long, about 1 in. across, reddish- or violet-purple, with yellowish blotches on the upper lobes. Ovary closely lepidote. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Rhododendron intricatum × indicum album.** (*K. B.* 1910, 326.) H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

Rhododendron Kesselringii. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 286.) H. A natural hybrid between *R. Smirnowii* and *R. ponticum*. (St. Petersburg Imp. Forest Inst.)

***Rhododendron mucronulatum.** (*B. M.* t. 8304.) H. A dwarf deciduous shrub. Leaves thin, lanceolate, 1¼–3 in. long, sparingly lepidote on both sides; petioles 2–3 lin. long. Flowers in groups of 2–5 near the tips of the twigs, shortly pedunculed. Corolla broad-campanulate, pale reddish-purple, 1¾–2 in. across. Central Asia. (Kew.)

Rhododendron primulinum. See R. flavidum.

***Rhododendron spinuliferum.** (*R. H.* 1910, 404, col. t.) H? An erect shrub; young branches with a reddish bark and greyish hairs. Leaves narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, narrowed at the base, 2½–3½ in. long, 5–7½ lin. broad, almost glabrous above, whitish-pubescent and with prominent reddish veins beneath, revolute on the margins. Flowers in terminal heads of 5 to 12, on peduncles 4–5 lin. long. Corolla urn-shaped-oblong, ¾–1 lin. long, 4–5 lin. broad in the upper part, pale orange-yellow, the upper part a bright scarlet-red; lobes erect, concave, obtuse, imbricate. Yunnan, China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

***Rhododendron Vaseyi × cinnabarinum.** (*K. B.* 1910, 326.) H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

Rosa britzensis. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 21; *M. D. G.* 1910, 93, f.) Rosaceae. H. A new species of the section *Caninae - Eucaninae* resembling *R. Jundzillii* in the large flowers and long pedicels, but differing in having the petals finally white and in having persistent sepals. The flowers are usually solitary, very rarely in pairs, and are 3½–4 in. across, borne on pedicels ¾–1½ in. long. Kurdistan. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Rosa Jackii.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 251.) H. Distinguished from *R. moschata* in its procumbent habit, in having glandular-serrate stipules, persistent bracts and globose-ovate, instead of elongated gradually acuminate, flower-buds. It is possibly a hybrid between *R. multiflora* and *R. Wichuraiana*. Flowers white, 1½ in. across. Corea. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.)

***Rosa macrophylla × rugosa.** (*K. B.* 1910, 326.) H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

***Rosa pratincola f alba.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 252.) H. Erect, about 18 in. high. Branches with numerous slender prickles of various sizes. Leaflets 7–11, usually 9, obovate-oblong, obovate or elliptic, fresh green above, paler green beneath; stipules rather narrow, entire or with a few glandular teeth in the upper part. Flowers white, about 1¼ in. across, 3 to 11 together in terminal umbellate panicles. Sepals lanceolate, continued into a long appendage broadened above. Fruit roundish, red, about 5 lin. across. Allied to *R. acicularis*. United States. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.)

Rosa Sweginzowii. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 22; *M. D. G.* 1910, 95, f.) H. A new species of the section *Cinnamomeae* and included in the same

group as *R. macrophylla*. It is characterised by the remarkably broad flat prickles, which resemble those seen in *R. nutkana*, and by the slender fruits. Flowers solitary or 2 or 3 together. Corolla about 1¾ in. across, rose. Mature fruits deep orange or orange-scarlet, about 1 in. long and ½ in. broad, crowned by the erect sepals. Probably China (Kansu). (M. von. Sivers, Roemershof, Riga.)

***Rubus adenophorus.** (*K. B.* 1910, 382.) Rosaceae. H. Remarkable in having sepals stems and petioles more or less densely covered with dark purple stalked glands. Stems very thick, prickly. Leaves ternate or the upper more rarely simple; leaflets unequal, doubly crenate, green and hairy on both sides; terminal leaflets cordate-ovate, 1¾-2⅓ in. long; lateral subsessile, smaller. Racemes short, 6-10-flowered. Petals broadly clawed, about 2½ lin. long, rose. Fruits 5 lin. broad, black, edible. China. (Arnold Arboretum, Boston, U.S.A.; Kew.)

***Rubus corchorifolius.** (*K. B.* 1910, 46.). H. Erect-growing, with long terete stems covered with fine down and armed with straight prickles up to ½ in. long. Leaves simple, dull green, ovate-cordate, usually 3-lobed on the barren stems, acuminate, up to 7 in. long, 3½-4½ in. broad, coarsely toothed, finely pubescent beneath, furnished with hooked prickles on the petiole and midrib. Flowers solitary, white, borne on short lateral twigs. Fruit bright red, large. Central & W. China. (Arnold Arboretum; Kew.)

***Rubus hupehensis.** (*K. B.* 1910, 46.) H. Stems prostrate, dark, terete, thinly grey-flocculent when young, armed with very short decurved prickles. Leaves simple, oblong-lanceolate, 3-4½ in. long, 1½ in. broad, acuminate, rounded at the base, serrate, pale grey-tomentose beneath; petiole about ¼ in. long. Flowers 3-7, in a short terminal raceme. Central China. (Arnold Arboretum; Kew.)

***Rubus ichangensis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 275, f. 114.) H. A distinct and beautiful species remarkable for the metallic-like lustre of its leaves, which are elongated, acuminate, cordate at the base, distantly toothed, and borne on long petioles. Flowers small. Fruits red. See *Journ. Linn. Soc.* xxiii. 231. Central China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

***Rubus Lambertianus.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 275, f. 115.) H. A vigorous quickly-growing species, with foliage that develops a beautiful colour in autumn. Flowers small, whitish, in clusters at the ends of the current year's growth. China. (Hon. Vicary Gibbs.)

***Rubus Playfairii.** (*K. B.* 1910, 48.) H. A rambling shrub. Stems very slender, dark green, covered when young with a cobweb-like indumentum and armed with small decurved spines. Leaves 3-5-foliolate; leaflets lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, serrate, the terminal one largest, up to 6 in. long and shortly stalked, all bright green above and covered with a close pale grey felt beneath; stipules ½ in. long, very deeply laciniated. Flowers ½ in. across. Fruit black. S. E. China. (Kew.)

***Rubus polytrichus.** (*K. B.* 1910, 48.) H. Dwarf. Stems prostrate, without prickles, but densely covered with pale yellowish-brown hairs ⅛ in. long. Leaves simple, cordate, about 3 in. long and 2 in. broad, sharply toothed, white-felted beneath and bristly hairy on the midrib and chief veins; hairs on the upper side in rows between the chief veins. Flowering-stems erect. Flowers white, 1 in. across or more. Fruit bright red, rather large. W. China. (Arnold Arboretum; Kew.)

Rubus simplex. (*Späth Cat.* 1910–11, n. 143, 121.) H. A small-growing species, forming a dwarf roundish densely branched bush. Leaves trifoliolate; leaflets ovate-lanceolate, fresh green. Flowers white. Fruits orange-red. Described and figured in *Hook. Ic. Plant.* t. 1948. Central China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Sarracenia Willmottae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 360; *G. M.* 1910, 433, 435, f.) Sarraceniaceae. A garden hybrid between *S. purpurea* and *S. Stevensii*. (A. J. Bruce.)

Saxifraga Burseriana magna. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 164, f. 71.) Saxifragaceae. H. Distinguished from the variety *major* by having a very densely tufted habit, the flowers therefore arising very near one another, sometimes 20 from a tuft 2 in. across. Flowers white, larger (more than 1 in. across). (R. Farrer.)

***Saxifraga oppositifolia latina.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 294.) H. A robust variety, with large flowers round in outline and of a vivid colour. (R. Farrer.)

***Saxifraga oppositifolia speciosa.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 294.) H. Bolder and stouter in growth than other

varieties, with very large delicate pale rose flowers having 6–8 instead of the usual 5 petals. (R. Farrer.)

*Saxifraga Probynii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 426.) H. The same as the plant usually grown in English gardens under the name of *S. cochlearis minor*.

Serjania clematidifolia. (*R. H.* 1910, 68, f. 21.) Sapindaceae. S. A climbing evergreen shrub; branches 6–10 ft. long. Leaves alternate, long-petiolate, 3-foliolate; leaflets obovate, obtuse, toothed, slightly pubescent when young, afterwards shining, prominently veined beneath. Flowers small, white, inconspicuous, 5–7 together in compact clusters, arranged in panicles at the ends of the branches. Fruits 3-winged. Brazil. (Tunis Jardin d'Essais.)

*Shortia uniflora grandiflora. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 172; *G. M.* 1910, 205, 221, f.) Diapensiaceae. Flowers larger than in the type, being 1¾ in. across. (Sir E. Hambro.)

*Shortia uniflora grandiflora × galacifolia. (*K. B.* 1910, 327.) H. A garden hybrid. (Kew.)

Sigmatostalix peruviana. (*K. B.* 1910, 371.) Orchidaceae. S. A tufted plant 2–3 in. high. Pseudobulbs ovoid or ovoid-oblong, about 7½ lin. long, 4-leaved at the base, 1-leaved at the apex. Leaves linear, 1¼–2 in. long, ¾–1¼ in. broad. Scapes lateral, slender, about 2 in. long, few-flowered. Sepals and petals oblong, 1½ lin. long, straw-coloured, with a dark purple band at the base of the petals and the dorsal sepal. Lip deltoid-reniform, 2 lin. long, 2½ lin. broad, light yellow, with a shining orange-yellow crest. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Sobralia blanda. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 273.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to the *S. macrantha* group. The plant is of medium size, with rather large bright green leaves. Flowers solitary, arising in succession from the leafy sheaths, 6 in. across when fully developed, white, except the throat and middle portion of the disc of the lip, which are golden-yellow. Country unknown. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Sobralia Charlesworthii. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 353; *O. R.* 1910, 184; *G. M.* 1910, 432.) S. A handsome species nearly allied to *S. Ruckeri* of which it is possibly a very fine form. Flowers rich rose-purple, with a broad purple band round the lip and a bright yellow crest. Colombia. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Sobralia Cliftoniae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 269; *O. R.* 1910, 150; *G. M.* 325, 341, f.) S. A rather dwarf very floriferous species, something like a dwarf *S. macrantha* in habit, but the flowers are white, of good substance, with a tinge of purple in the throat of the lip. Ecuador. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Solanum Gaertnerianum. (*Gfl.* 1910, 436, f. 47; *R. H.* 1910, 559.) Solanaceae. H. H. A graft hybrid between *S. nigrum* and *Lycopersicum esculentum*, differing from both in having curiously recurved leaves. (Berlin Univ. G.)

Solanum Koelreuterianum. (*Gfl.* 1910, 436, f. 47; *R. H.* 1910, 559.) H. H. A graft hybrid between *S. nigrum* and *Lycopersicum esculentum*, resembling the latter in structure and habit, but it is glabrous like the former. (Berlin Univ. G.)

*Solanum tubingense. (*Gfl.* 1910, 436, f. 47; *R. H.* 1910, 559.) H. H. A graft hybrid between *S. nigrum* and *Lycopersicum esculentum*. It resembles the former in structure and the latter in hairiness. (Berlin Univ. G.)

Solidago spectabilis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 252; *G. M.* 1910, 787, f.) Compositae. About 2½ ft. high. Flowers rich golden-yellow, in erect almost pyramidal panicles. N. America. (Paul & Son, Cheshunt.)

Sophro-laelia Ortoniana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 253.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Sophronitis grandiflora* and *Laelia Diana*. (R. G. Thwaites.)

Spathoglottis Soutteriana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 139, as *S. Southeriana*.) Orchidaceae. S. A pretty species having a general resemblance to S. *plicata*, but the flowers are smaller. They are borne in upright spikes, and are more than 1 in. across. Sepals and petals light rose-colour. Lip 3-lobed, the lateral lobes as large as the median one, a darker shade of rose, yellowish at the base. Column purplish-rose. Queensland. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Spathoglottis zebrina. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 319; *O. R.* 1910, 341.) S. A garden hybrid between *S. Fortunei* and *S. plicata*. (Sir J. Colman.)

Spiraea arborea. (*Spath Cat.* 1910–11, n. 143, 127.) Rosaceae. H. Very

similar to *S. Lindleyana*, but it is more tree-like. Young plants have the shoots coloured, and the rhachis of the leaves is dark brown-red. Central China. (L. Späth, Berlin.) [*Sorbaria arborea*, C. K. Schneider.]

Spiraea mollifolia. (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 12.) H. "A plant of prostrate habit, with small rounded alternate leaves which on the young growths are very hairy." W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Spiraea Wilsonii.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 7, 9, f.) H. Very similar to *S. Henryi*. It is a vigorous-growing species, with long arching shoots bearing corymbs of white flowers. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Stachys corsica.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 210, 262.) Labiatae. H. H. A compact low-growing species, only 1–2 in. high, with small leaves and pretty straw-coloured flowers having a purple lower lip. Corsica. A re-introduction. It was in cultivation in 1823. (Kew.)

***Stanhopea elegantula.** (*K. B.* 1910, 161.) Orchidaceae. S. Allied to *S. saccata*, but the flowers are smaller, the horns of the lip are shorter, and the epichile is subtruncate. Flowers primrose-yellow, with the base of the petals and hypochile of the lip orange, sparsely dotted with brown. Sepals 1¾–2 in. long. Petals 1½ in. long. Lip nearly 2 in. long. Country unknown. (Kew.)

Stapelia cantabrigiensis. (*Berger, Stap.* 293.) Asclepiadaceae. G. A hybrid, one of the parents of which is probably *S. hirsuta*. Its flowers are 6½–8 lin. across, broadly campanulate, with long-acuminate lanceolate lobes, greenish, suffused with red outside, brown-red inside, rather densely covered with red-brown hairs on the base of the corolla-lobes and in the throat. (La Mortola.)

Stapelia magna. (*Berger, Stap.* 295.) G. A hybrid resembling in several characters *S. cantabrigiensis*, probably also derived from *S. hirsuta*. It has been cultivated under the name of *S. grandiflora*. Its flowers are dark brown with yellowish markings, and are clothed inside, excepting the upper half of the lobes, with violet-red curled soft hairs. (La Mortola.)

***Statice Perezii.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 64.) Plumbaginaceae. H. H. More branched and not so tall as *S. arborea* and *S. macrophylla*. Flowers violet-blue, produced in abundance. Canary Isles.

***Stranvaesia undulata.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 10, f.) Rosaceae. H. A handsome evergreen shrub resembling a *Photinia*. Leaves dark green, coriaceous, broadly lanceolate. Flowers small, white, borne in corymbs. Fruits orange-red, about the size of a pea. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Strelitzia kewensis.** (*K. B.* 1910, 65, 327; *G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 217, f. 94; *G. M.* 1910, 260.) Scitamineae. S. A garden hybrid between *S. Reginae* and *S. augusta*. (Kew.)

Styrax Hemsleyanus. (*B. M.* t. 8339.) Styracaceae. H. Tree up to 20–30 ft. high, with white bark. Leaves alternate or almost opposite, usually broadly obovate-elliptic or obliquely ovate, ¾–5 in. long, 1¾–4 in. broad, denticulate, glabrous above, sparingly stellate-pubescent on midrib and nerves beneath. Inflorescence 3–6 in. long, racemose, axillary or terminal, 8–20 flowered. Flowers 8–10 lin. long, ¾–1¼ in. across, white. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Syringa Sweginzowii. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 9; *M. D. G.* 1910, 112, f.) Oleaceae. H. Nearly allied to *S. rosea*, differing in having yellowish-reddish flowers and smooth acute fruits. Leaves oblong or ovate, 2–3 in. long, ¾–1½ in. broad, usaully abruptly caudate-acuminate, somewhat narrowed at the base, quite glabrous above, whitish-pilose on the principal veins beneath; petioles up to 5 lin. long. Panicles terminal or lateral, 6–10 in. long. Corolla-tube 4 lin. long; lobes oblong-ovate, subacute. Probably East Asia. (M. von Sivers, Roemershof, Riga.)

Syringa tomentella. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 113, f.) H. This plant has been distributed as *S. velutina*, and under that name is included in the list of 1909. Corea; W. China.

Syringa Wolfi. (*Fedde, Repert.* ix. 81.) H. A tall shrub with the habit of *S. villosa*. Leaves elliptic, 4½–5½ in. long, 1¾–2½ in. broad, more or less acute at the base, glabrous above, glabrous or pilose on the nerves beneath; petiole 5–7½ lin. long. Inflorescence up to 11½ in. long and 5½ in. broad. Flowers lilac, fragrant, 9–10 lin. long including the erect corolla-lobes. N. China? (St. Petersburg Imp. Forest Inst.)

Taxus baccata. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 120, 121.) Coniferae. H. Three forms distinguished from the type by their

habit of growth are described under the names of **compacta, nutans** and **pygmaea.** (H. den Ouden & Son, Boskoop, Holland.)

Thuya occidentalis Beteramsii. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 288, 290.) Coniferae. H. A colour form, the young growths being copper-coloured, gradually changing to green. (E. Beterams, Geldern, Lower Rhine, Germany.)

Trevoria Lehmanni. (*O. R.* 1910, 297, f. 18.) Orchidaceae. S. The name proposed for the plant figured in the *B. M.* t. 7805 as *T. Chloris.* It differs from the true *T. Chloris*, Lehm., which is included in the list of 1897, by the much broader less attenuated petals, and in having the front lobe of the lip ovate-elliptic rather than linear. Andes of Colombia. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Trichocaulon Dinteri. (*Berger, Stap.* 30.) Asclepiadaceae. G. A new species resembling *F. cactiforme* (*Stapelia cactiformis*), but easily distinguished by its smaller flowers (3½–4½ lin. across) of a darker colour. German S. W. Africa. (La Mortola.)

Trichoglottis Solererderi. (*Fedde, Repert.* viii. 98.) Orchidaceae. S. Stems elongated. Leaves fleshy, sub-lanceolate, up to 5 in. long and about 1 in. broad. Racemes 1-flowered. Sepals obovate-oblong, 4½–5 lin. long, bright green, each with 5 transverse brown-purple bands. Petals much smaller, similar in colour to the sepals, but with only 3 bands. Lip ½ in. long, white but apparently soon becoming yellowish, with two blood-red spots on the disc. Philippines. (Erlangen B. G.)

Trilumna Gouldiana. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 126; *O. R.* 1910, 88.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Trichopilia suavis* and *Pilumna nobilis* (*Trichopilia fragrans* var. *nobilis*). (Mrs. Wood.) [The name should be *Trichopilia Gouldiana.*]

***Tristellateia australis.** (*B. M.* t. 8334.) Malpighiaceae. S. A strong climbing shrub with pendent shoots. Leaves opposite, ovate or ovate-oblong, 2–4 in. long, 1–2¼ in. broad, glabrous; petioles ¼–¾ in. long. Racemes 2–6 in. long, 12-16-flowered. Flowers opposite, shortly peduncled. Petals 5, oblong or ovate-oblong, 5-6 lin. long, yellow; claw 1 lin. long. Stamens 10; filaments finally deep red. Malaya and Australasia. (Kew.)

***Tulipa biflora** var. **turkestanica.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 85, f. 47.) Liliaceae. H. More robust in growth and larger in all its parts than the type, often producing 4 or 5 flowers on the branched scape. Turkestan. (Kew.)

Tulipa Hoogiana (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 53, suppl. ill.) H. A new species belonging to the section *Eriobulbi*, and somewhat similar to *T. Oculus-solis.* Stem, including flower, 6–18 in., usually 9–12 in. high, quite smooth. Leaves quasi-opposite, 4–6, lanceolate, tapering, the lowest 8–10 in. long and 1½–3 in. broad, smooth, with a very narrow membranous white shortly ciliated margin. Flower scarlet or brilliant red, with a large black blotch bordered with orange on the base of each of the broad somewhat abruptly acuminate segments. Stamens with blackish-violet filaments and blackish anthers. Bukhara. (C. G. van. Tubergen, Jr., Haarlem.)

***Typhonodorum Lindleyanum.** (*B. M.* t. 8307.) Araceae. S. An evergreen glabrous shrub. Stem stout, 3-10 ft. high, 4–12 in. thick. Leaves deeply cordate or sagittate, 1¼–3½ ft. long, 7 in.–2 ft. across; petiole stout, terete, 2–4½ ft. long. Peduncle shorter than the petiole, 1–1¾ in. thick. Spathe suberect, 1½–2 ft. long; tube 3–5 in. long, oblong, green; blade 13–19 in. long, 3–5 in. across, lanceolate, convolute below, yellow. Seeds 1¾–2 in. across, flattened-orbicular, edible. Madagascar. (Kew.)

Ulmus arbuscula. (*M. D. G.* 1910, 286.) Urticaceae. H. A hybrid between *U. pumila* and *U. montana.* (St. Petersburg Imp. Forest Inst.)

***Urceocharis edentata.** (*K. B.* 1910, 24.) Amaryllidaceae. S. Probably a natural hybrid between a species of *Urceolina* and a species of *Eucharis.* It differs from *Urceocharis Clibrani* in having the corona between the filaments without teeth. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Utricularia prehensilis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 447, f. 191.) Lentibulariaceae. S. A quickly growing species, with riband-shaped leaves that float on the surface of the water, and yellow flowers. Tropical and South Africa; Madagascar. (Edinburgh B. G.)

Vanda coerulea Sanderae. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 398, 415, f. 172; *O. R.* 1910, 415; *G. M.* 1910, 957.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers white, with the tips and margins of the sepals tinged with magenta-pink, the petals flushed with the same colour, and the lip a deep magenta. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Vanda Floreyae. (*O. R.* 1910, 343; *G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 320, as *V. Floryiae.*) S. Supposed to be a natural hybrid. It resembles *V. coerulea* in habit, but the flowers are smaller, very different in shape, and are white, with a violet lip. (S. Florey.)

Verbascum phlomoides album. (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 333.) Scrophulariaceae. H. Flowers of a beautiful shade of creamy-white, with conspicuous anthers. (Gibson & Co.; W. E. Gumbleton.)

***Veronica edinensis.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 38, 103.) Scrophulariaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *V. Hectori* and *V. pimelioides.* (R. Lindsay.)

***Veronica myrtifolia.** (*G. C.* 1910, xlviii. 103.) H.? A garden hybrid between *V. Balfouriana* and *V. salicifolia.* (R. Lindsay.)

***Viburnum coriaceum.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 10.) Caprifoliaceae. H. An evergreen shrub attaining a height of 12–15 ft. Leaves coriaceous, glabrous, oblong-lanceolate, 4–9 in. long, about 3 in. broad. Flowers cream-white. W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Viburnum hupehense. (*Sargent, T. & S.* ii. 116; *Späth Cat.* 1910–11, n. 143, 136.) H. Nearly related to *V. dilatatum*, differing chiefly in its orbicular-ovate leaves and stipulate petioles. Central China. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Viburnum phlebotrichum.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 12.) H. A deciduous shrub with ovate leaves, which in the young state have a metallic lustre. Flowers white, in corymbs. Fruits scarlet. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [This does not appear to be the true *V. phlebotrichum*, Sieb. & Zucc., which, according to Rehder in Sargent's *Trees & Shrubs*, ii. 43, is confined to Japan.]

***Viburnum theiferum.** (*Veitch, N. H. P.* 1910, 12.) H. Distinguished from *V. phlebotrichum* by its more vigorous habit, larger leaves and longer petioles. The young wood is a rich chocolate-brown. Central and W. China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Viola florariensis. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 314.) Violaceae. H. Supposed to be a hybrid between *V. calcarata* and *V. cornuta.* (H. Correvon, Floraire, Geneva.)

Vitex incisa var. **heterophylla.** (*M. D. G.* 1910, 247.) Verbenaceae. H. Leaves long-stalked, 5-foliolate; leaflets more or less toothed or sinuate, often doubly toothed. Flowers sky-blue, in terminal panicles. China. (C. Sprenger, Corfu.)

Warrea Hookeriana. (*O. R.* 1910, 360.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers rather larger than those of *W. bidentata*, but very similar in colour, being of a peculiar shade of reddish-purple, rather paler in the centre; they are borne in erect scapes and are somewhat globose in shape. Peru. (F. Sander & Sons.) [Syn. *Phaius Hookerianus*, Reichb. f.]

Zygopetalum chloranthum. (*G. C.* 1910, xlvii. 162.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species closely allied to *Z. Murrayanum* (B. M. t. 3674), but it is smaller in every part, and the flowers have no trace of red on the lip and column. Bracts of the inflorescence comparatively large, embracing the lower half of the pedicel with the ovary. Flowers small for the genus, greenish and unattractive, hairy inside, fragrant. Possibly a hybrid between a *Zygopetalum* and a *Lycaste.* Country unknown. (Baron Max von Fuerstenberg, Hugenpoet, Essen, Germany.)

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